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JANUARY 1943

A RESOLUTION *for all* SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS

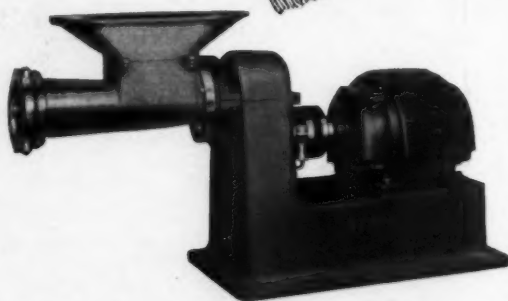
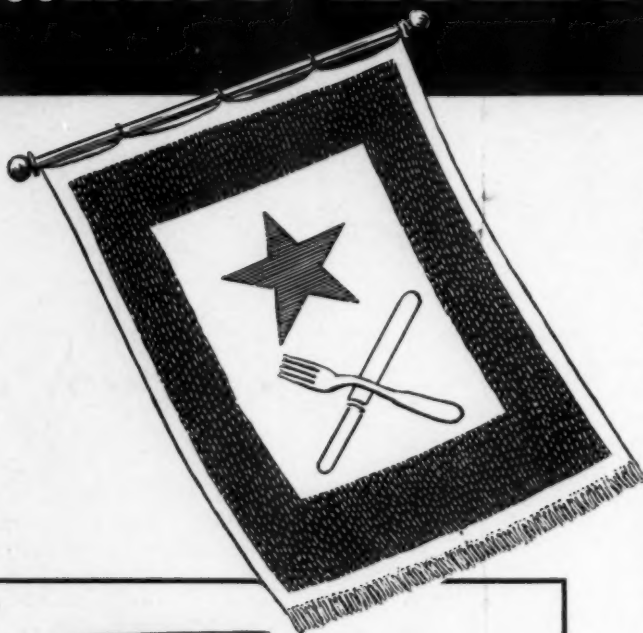
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Volume 108

JANUARY 2, 1943

Number 1

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OFFICIAL ORGAN, AMERICAN MEAT INSTITUTE

Meat and Gravy

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER isn't drawing up any formal set of resolutions for 1943, but the entire staff wholeheartedly pledges its best efforts to keep PROVISIONER readers abreast of significant industry developments in a war-torn world. With rationing just around the corner, canned meats for the civilian trade practically "out" for the duration and manpower squeezes creeping in to complicate the attainment of 1943's tremendous production schedules (see page 9), the year promises to be a trying one indeed for the meat packer.

★ ★ ★

Discussing the details of possible cattle rationing rules with a group of western livestock men, a young Washington official from an eastern city observed: "I suppose this will apply equally to both kinds of steers." "What do you mean, both kinds?" demanded one of the cattle raisers from the plains. "I mean to the females as well as the males," came the innocent reply. The livestock men then reached for their hats.

★ ★ ★

The deer in Westchester County, N. Y., got a break when the hunting season opened this year. A new law provided hunters with a two weeks' open season on deer, but the catch was that they had to use bows and arrows. There were an estimated 20,000 deer in the vicinity and early reports indicate that most of the deer came through unscathed.

★ ★ ★

Mayor La Guardia recently recommended an Italian dish called *pasta e fagioli*. After eating it, he claims, "you think you can fight Joe Louis, or a political party." The recipe includes bacon fat, chopped onions, seasoning, elbow macaroni, kidney beans and an old ham bone—if you have one.

★ ★ ★

OPA's new directions for standard beef cuts are "incomprehensible," says Senator Hugh A. Butler, Nebraska. "The whole thing's nutty," remarks the Senator. "It shows what a bunch of young lawyers can do when they meet up with a beef chart."

★ ★ ★

The air base at Brooks Field, Texas, sent out its printed holiday menu listing 34 items, including roast turkey and roast pork with all the trimmings. Beneath the last item listed appeared this notation: "P. S.—Enlistments at Brooks are still open."

THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR BEING A SCRAP SLACKER!

Your country still needs scrap metal—in spite of all stories to the contrary. And you've got the kind that's needed most!

What are you doing about it? Are you making excuses and marking time? Or are you going ahead with a real scrap program in your plant—one that will get these dormant materials into the war in a hurry?

That's what you've got to do. Don't be

content with simply selling your production scrap. Get out the idle and useless machinery, the old tools, dies, parts and fixtures. Tear down abandoned structures.

Read these questions and answers. They will give you the straight dope on the entire scrap problem. Read them even if you think you have already done a good job. Then go to work and really scrap!

1. Why this big fuss about scrap?

New steel is half pig iron and half scrap. We are making millions of tons more steel than ever before. Then too, in normal times a good percentage of all steel eventually finds its way back to the mills as scrap. But today, steel goes overseas as weapons—and none comes back.

2. Can't the mills use a smaller percentage of scrap?

It is possible to make steel of pig iron alone. But to make one ton of pig iron takes 1/2 ton of limestone, 1.2 tons of coal, and 2 tons of iron ore. It is impossible to mine and transport enough of all these to replace even a small percentage of scrap.

3. Why do some local scrap piles still stand?

The American people came through magnificently with household scrap. But it was quickly found that this light material must be mixed with large quantities of heavy scrap, such as you have. Without your help, this flimsy scrap cannot be used in quantity.

4. How can I decide what to scrap?

Apply the ruling given in the box to everything in your plant. Not only machinery, but every single piece of idle metal on the grounds!

5. How shall I go about it?

Form a Salvage Committee and put a Salvage Manager in charge. Select a high executive for this job—one who has the authority to make decisions and to buck unthinking opposition. Go over your plant with a fine-tooth comb, marking what is to go. Then see that it goes!

6. Suppose I've already done the job?

You haven't! No matter how well you've done, it's been proved you can turn up much more. This is a continuing job, just as

WHAT IS DORMANT SCRAP?

Obsolete machinery, tools, equipment, dies, jigs, fixtures, etc., which are incapable of current or immediate future use in the war production effort because they are broken, worn out, irreparable, dismantled or in need of unavailable parts necessary to practical re-employment.

FOLLOW THIS RULE

If it hasn't been used for three months, and if someone can't prove that it's going to be used in the next three — sell it — or scrap it!

it is a continuing need. Try again and you'll be amazed at the results.

7. Is scrap deductible from my income tax?

This is important. If the item you scrap still appears on your books, it can be deducted. If you have already fully depreciated it, it cannot. Consult your accountant or attorney.

8. What if the material is still usable?

Find a buyer for it. Your scrap dealer or a used machinery dealer will buy usable material and equipment at higher than scrap prices. This includes pipe, rails and the like, in good condition. Write to this magazine for help with this problem if necessary.

9. To whom shall I sell my scrap?

If you don't know of a scrap dealer, look in the classified phone book.

Dealers are glad to get heavy industrial scrap. Sort it according to materials, and separate the usable items from the mass—you will get higher bids. If the tonnage is high, you might get competitive bids from more than one dealer.

10. Do I have to sell it to a scrap dealer?

Yes. No one else is set up to sort and process scrap. This is an unbelievably difficult task, as there are 75 recognized grades of steel alone. As to profits—of course he makes a profit. He is a businessman just like you, and like you, his prices are regulated by Government ceilings.

Don't hang onto things simply because you may need them after the war. A lack of scrap can lose this fight—and then what good will you get from the stuff you have hoarded?

BUSINESS PRESS INDUSTRIAL SCRAP COMMITTEE

ROOM 3303, EMPIRE STATE BLDG., N. Y. C.

If you have done a successful salvage job at your plant, send details and pictures to this magazine.

SEND FOR THIS SCRAP MANUAL TO HELP YOU
TACKLE THE SALVAGE PROBLEM

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Give Your Liver Sausage Sales-Appeal
with

Armour's Sewed Casings



Sales-appeal starts with eye-appeal . . . and that's why Armour's Sewed Casings are your wise choice.

For these clear, white casings dress up liver sausage . . . make it *extra*-inviting to customers, at first glance!

But that's only half the story. Armour's Sewed Hog Bung Casings keep your sausage as fresh and tasty as it looks! Seal in the rich goodness longer . . . so customers always get your product at its best!

There's a wide variety of Armour's Sewed Casings . . . uniformly graded for size, free from imperfections. You'll find the answer to your liver sausage casing problems when you order Armour's. And you'll be giving your product the eye-appeal that means added sales-appeal!

If you are making sausages for the Armed Forces...use Armour's Natural Casings and be sure they will meet all requirements.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

Armour Sales Up; Earnings Reduced By Ceiling Losses

DOLLAR sales and other revenue of Armour and Company of Illinois and its subsidiary companies (including the Delaware company) reached the record total of \$1,300,009,016 in the fiscal year ended October 31, 1942. Total revenue was up 40 per cent from 1941 and was considerably above the previous record of slightly over one billion dollars set in 1919. Tonnage in 1942 increased about 10 per cent over 1941 while prices averaged about 30 per cent higher.



G. A. EASTWOOD Consolidated net earnings amounted to \$14,802,607 (after taxes and before dividend payments) compared with \$15,111,410 in 1941. The 1942 net reflected a return of slightly over 1c on each dollar of sales and slightly under $\frac{1}{8}$ c per pound of product processed, distributed and sold.

In making his annual report to the stockholders, president George A. Eastwood declared: "Despite many foreseeable obstacles I believe we will be able to operate the company's business in 1943 on a profitable basis."

President Eastwood outlined 1942 results to the stockholders as follows:

Price Ceiling Upset

"During the first half of the fiscal year there were earnings in practically all divisions of our business, including those of the Illinois company. This situation was changed when price ceilings went into effect. The Illinois company's results were affected in much greater degree than were the results of the Delaware subsidiary, whose better results were largely attributable to its operations in the foreign field, in by-products, in leather and in fertilizer."

"At the end of the year the Delaware company had a profit while the Illinois company, exclusive of its Delaware subsidiary, showed a loss. Consequently, it became advisable during the year to discontinue payment of dividends on the \$6 prior preferred stock."

President Eastwood then stated that although the Illinois company started 1942 well, and made dividend payments in January, April and July, later losses

wiped out all of the earlier earnings. The Illinois company had no current earned income to justify payment of dividends. Earnings of the Delaware company, applicable to its common stock, could not safely be disbursed in the face of ever-increasing demands for increased working capital.

The Illinois company being in arrears in dividends on its \$6 prior preferred stock could not pay any dividends on the comparatively few shares of the old Illinois 7 per cent preferred stock still outstanding; nor pay dividends on the common stock while it is in arrears on the preferred stocks.

Consolidated Surplus Up

Consolidated earnings for the year, less the amount paid out in dividends (\$3,690,538 on the Delaware 7 per cent guaranteed cumulative preferred and \$2,398,482 on the Illinois \$6 prior preferred) brought about an increase of \$9,369,603 in the consolidated surplus account. This amount was re-invested in expanded inventories and receivables due to higher price levels.

Borrowings from banks increased with the need for working capital and at the season of peak inventory amounted to \$88,170,000; the total was down to \$50,696,000 at the close of the year.

Pointing out that it is a responsibility of Armour and Company to handle a share of the increased production of livestock commensurate with its plant facilities, president Eastwood stated that several months ago the Illinois company arranged a revolving credit agreement with 20 banks assuring the company of credit on current borrowings to the extent of \$50,000,000. The rate of interest on the amount actually borrowed is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per year and there is a commitment fee on the unused portion of the total credit. At the end of the year the company had borrowed \$10,000,000 on this credit and it is expected a much larger part will be used when livestock runs reach their peak.

President Eastwood's report said of the company's war job that Armour is "contributing mightily toward the winning of victory over our enemies. Daily we accept orders from the Army or the Navy or the AMA which run into millions of pounds. We share with our government the credit for having the best fed army the world has ever seen..."

The report also pointed out the effect of the Meat Restriction Order on the company's civilian business, related that the company had been exonerated in one of the anti-trust cases and praised employee cooperation in handling a record volume of production.

(Continued on page 18.)

Swift is First Packer to Win Army-Navy "E"

SWIFT & COMPANY'S Chicago plant and office employees this week became the first in the nation's meat packing industry to win the Army-Navy production award—the coveted "E" flag for efficiency in



support of the armed forces at home and abroad. Official citation came to the Chicago company's employees as a result of its excellent record in supplying vast quantities of foodstuffs, both before and since Pearl Harbor. The work of helping to feed the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, as performed by the Swift organization, has included not only the processing and distributing of meats and meat products when and where wanted by military and naval leaders but also close cooperation with the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps and the meat packing industry in the development of new food products and new methods.

Cooperative Developments

Among these have been new canned combat rations, a new method of preparing frozen boneless beef cuts, dehydrated foods cookery, and self-refrigerated shipments of perishable products by means of insulation with frozen lard. New domestic items have also been developed, with many other products now in the experimental stage in Swift & Company's research laboratories and test kitchens.

"The award brings real pleasure to all of us," said John Holmes, president of the company. "The thousands of Chicago plant and office employees who have worked together to such good purpose have fully earned the privilege of wearing the 'E' button. We now pledge ourselves to do a constantly better job of supplying the needs of our armed forces."

In addition to citing high quality and quantity of production as a basis for the Swift award, the War and Navy departments also considered the company's full utilization of available equipment; avoidance of stoppages; maintenance of fair labor standards; cooperation with the war program; effective management and engineering; its record on accidents, health, sanitation and plant protection, and training of additional labor forces.

Army and Navy officers will formally present the award at a public ceremony at the company's Chicago plant in mid-January.

1942 • Schmidt Sees • 1943

Distribution Adjusted in New Year

ACUTE shortages of civilian meat supplies experienced during mid-December were relieved shortly before Christmas by the release of 10 per cent of the January quota for December distribution and more supplies should be available on January 1, as the meat packing industry enters the second quota period under the Meat Restriction Order, it was announced this week by George A. Schmidt, chairman of the board of the American Meat Institute in a review of current and past developments and an analysis of future conditions.



G. A. SCHMIDT

"The acute condition of undersupply apparent in many areas during most of December was due primarily to exhaustion of the civilian allotment of meat for the first quota period, October 1 to December 31," Mr. Schmidt commented in the annual statement of the Institute on the meat trade situation. "Taking cognizance of this situation, the Office of Price Administration on December 20 granted the industry permission to 'borrow' up to 10 per cent of the January quota for immediate use and these supplies have served to tide the civilian population over until the beginning of the year. This 'borrowed' quota, of course, is deductible from January supplies.

"While meat production in 1943 is expected materially to exceed the all-time record established in the year now ending, a condition of undersupply will continue to exist in the civilian trade because of diversion of meat to the military and because of other factors which will not be changed by the release of new quotas," Mr. Schmidt commented in this statement.

"It is anticipated, however, that the industry now will have overcome many of the difficulties that have been encountered in adjusting its operations to a program of restricted civilian production and that a more even distribution of product will be possible throughout the new three-month quota period. It must be remembered, however, that the distributive problems introduced by the Meat Restriction Order and by transport restrictions are extreme and will not be easily solved. Some mal-adjustments in distributive processes therefore are inevitable.

"Production of livestock always has been the largest single source of farm income and in 1942 this industry paid more than 4½ billion dollars in cash to livestock producers. This is the largest amount ever received by producers and is the result of increased marketings of live animals and higher prices."

Allocation of 1943 Supplies

"It is estimated that meat production in 1943 may approximate 24 billion lbs. Of this amount, however, about one-fourth will be required to feed our military forces and for lend-lease shipment to our fighting Allies abroad. This will leave from 17 to 18 billion pounds of meat available for civilian use—a supply that is expected to be slightly larger than average domestic consumption during the ten years, 1931 to 1940, but about 10 per cent below total civilian supplies in 1942.

"This essential diversion of meat supplies to the war effort is a major cause of the civilian undersupply situation. At the same time, there has been a very great increase in civilian demand as a result of increased consumer buying power and civilians have been competing strongly for the limited supplies of meat available. In many markets the supplies have been quickly exhausted.

"This condition has been particularly evident in war production areas because

of great increases in population as armament manufacturing facilities have been expanded and because of the disruption of economic factors which normally would have produced quick movement of added supplies into such centers. This latter condition has been given recognition and every effort is being made to provide relief.

"It cannot be too strongly emphasized," Mr. Schmidt continued, "that total civilian supplies of meat now are under very strict control. The meat packing industry has no choice in the matter of how much meat may be delivered for civilian consumption. After January 1, no meat packing establishment may deliver more than 70 per cent of the beef, or of veal, or of pork, or more than 75 per cent of the lamb delivered in corresponding periods of 1941. This is a federal order and the meat packing industry must comply with it. Moreover, the necessity of this limitation will be fully recognized since the balance of total meat supplies will be delivered to our military forces and to lend-lease for our Allies abroad.

"The federal government has been appealing to all citizens voluntarily to limit their purchases of meat. The voluntary rationing allotment is based on very careful estimates of the amount of meat that will be available for civilian consumption. If every person adheres to this rationing program, an even distribution of available supplies will result."

Turning to a review of the year just ended, Mr. Schmidt said: "Meat production in the United States in the last

twelve months totaled about 22 billion lbs.—an all-time high to date. This production was about 13 per cent larger than in 1941. Of this total production, civilian consumption amounted to about 18½ billion lbs. and the balance was delivered to the armed services and to lend-lease.

"In the latter connection, it is interesting to note that the meat packing industry has delivered an average of about 152 million lbs. of meat per month to lend-lease during the last year. While consumption by the armed services is a military secret, it may be stated that an average of 1 lb. of meat per man per day is being purchased for the armed services.

"The civilian per capita consumption of meat in 1942 is estimated to have been about 144 lbs., which is about the same as in 1941. Consumption of lard was about 15 lbs., which is slightly larger than the per capita consumption in 1941.

"Production of livestock always has been the largest single source of farm income and in 1942 this industry paid more than 4½ billion dollars in cash to livestock producers. This is the largest amount ever received by producers and is the result of increased marketings of live animals and higher prices."

SWIFT REVIEWS WAR YEAR

How the first year of war has affected operations of Swift & Company is told in the latest issue of the *Swift Arrow*, employe publication. Reduction in expensive "over service" has been accomplished by eliminating special deliveries and by reducing deliveries to one per day and by requiring full loads in long distance hauling, yet limiting the overload to 120 per cent of rated tire capacity.

Empty long distance truck movements are minimized by leasing trucks to others, where suitable loads are readily available. Swift & Company's experience to date with 30 synthetic rubber passenger car tires has been satisfactory, it is stated.

The war has changed methods of packaging casings for shipment, with fiber containers supplementing the customary tin containers. Production of pulled wool has been increased 7½ per cent in spite of decreased personnel to meet military needs. The dehydrated pork which the company has shipped to Russia has been accepted very well there. Another new item being developed in line with Russian specifications is "Tushonka," consisting of chunks of pork cooked and canned in lard.



Can You Spare These Men on Short Notice?

MANY packers are now experiencing the manpower shortage which **THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER** forecast in the issue of March 21. The problem of maintaining operations at the tempo demanded by current and future production goals will become increasingly difficult as more and more packinghouse workers enter the armed forces.

Not only will induction continue to drain away part of the packinghouse labor supply, but there will also be some loss to war industries which have not yet satisfied their peak manpower needs.

Exact estimates are lacking (and probably always will be) on the number of men who will be in the armed forces by the end of 1943. However, some observers believe that the total will be increased from approximately 5,500,000 now to 9,700,000 by the end of the year. This indicates a minimum need of 4,200,000 men for the armed services during 1943—an average of 350,000 a month without counting casualty replacement requirements.

Further induction from the farm population will be restricted in coming

months; this means that other segments of the population must yield more men for the armed forces.

It is essential that the packer realize that if the above schedule is carried out: a) Practically all men who are of military age and physically fit must enter the armed forces; b) Plant replacements must be drawn from the reserve labor force; c) He must plan to minimize the harm and inconvenience resulting from manpower withdrawals and to ease replacement.

Must Face the Facts

The War Manpower Commission has prepared the "manning table plan" to provide a realistic inventory of the personnel and job classifications in each plant. The listing is by jobs, not men. The tables will give the government information which will furnish the basis for the orderly withdrawal of workers who must be released to the armed services. They will provide employers with complete information as to the number of employees who are subject to induction.

A supplementary withdrawal and replacement schedule is for the purpose

of guiding employers in planning replacements so that production will not suffer as employees enter military service.

The "manning table plan" has been analyzed as follows by the American Meat Institute:

Information Required

In addition to the usual routine information, these manning tables ask each employer to provide the following information:

- 1) The different kinds of jobs in the plant or activity.
- 2) The number of workers necessary to do each kind of job.
- 3) The type of worker suited to do each job and the possibility of substituting other workers of less skill.
- 4) The amount and kind of training needed to train an unskilled worker to do each job.
- 5) Training methods being used or available.
- 6) The jobs in which women are employed and those in which women could replace men.
- 7) Indications of labor requirements that will accompany anticipated production program.
- 8) Job relationships, and possibilities for promotions and upgrading.
- 9) Balance or unbalance between number of skilled workers and unskilled, or of workers and supervisors.
- 10) Jobs where physically handicapped persons can be used.

Five copies of each table should be made. The company retains one copy of the table and sends four to the WMC regional office. The regional office keeps one and sends a copy each to the state director of Selective Service, the War Manpower Commission in Washington, D. C. and the local director of the U. S. Employment Service.

After drafting the manning table, the employer should draw up a replacement schedule to direct him in upgrading, promoting and recruiting replacements for workers which the compiled information shows him will soon be inducted. When the replacement schedule has been accepted by the state director

MANY PLANT JOBS ARE HARD TO FILL

Purposes of manning table plan are to facilitate orderly withdrawal of replaceable workers into the armed services in the inverse order of their essentiality and to provide for their replacement by workers taken from reserve labor sources with the least possible disturbance to operations. Use of the plan should ease packers' manpower difficulties in 1943.



of Selective Service, the employer will be authorized to use a state acceptance number on forms 42-A filed in accordance with the accepted replacement schedule. The employer will fill out an affidavit—Occupational Classification Form 42-A—for all employees within the ages liable to military service for whom occupational deferment is then necessary.

The War Manpower Commission states that it will not be necessary at the present time to file such affidavits for employees who have wives and children with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship. The employer should, however, file a Form 42-B for such employees. These forms 42-A and 42-B are then forwarded to the local Selective Service boards concerned. When the employee is classified or reclassified, the local board will notify the employer. Forms 42-A and 42-B are Occupational Deferment Forms which can be obtained from the local Selective Service boards.

This system is designed to enable each employer to know not only how many employees will be withdrawn from each department of his plant, but also to know approximately when the withdrawal of a worker will occur and to facilitate the planning of replacements accordingly. The War Manpower Commission states it will assist the employer in every way it can to make such replacements and will advise him and aid him in locating women, older workers and handicapped workers to replace inducted employees as well as in training and upgrading programs.

Deferment Subject to Review

Once the manning tables and replacement schedules are in operation, deferment of workers will be subject to periodical review. Pending the placing in operation of the manning tables the Selective Service directors in each state have the withdrawal and replacement schedule forms available to employers upon request. These schedules will provide a basis for withdrawals and replacements until such time as the manning tables are completed.

These withdrawal and replacement schedules consist of a plant summary and a replacement list, normally made from data developed in preparation for the manning table. They are in two parts. The first part is made up of a survey of the personnel in the plant involved, arranged generally by job titles and Selective Service statuses. The second part is a replacement list upon which are listed by name the male employees who must be replaced so they can enter the armed forces.

The first step in preparing such a schedule is to secure in respect to each male employee the following information: 1) job title, 2) date of birth, 3) local board number and address, 4) Selective Service order number and classification and 5) family relationships of the employee.

Next, the employer must list all of the jobs by plant, department and other

operating unit. Opposite each job the employer will list under the following headings the total number of workers engaged: 1) Number of women, 2) Number of men not to be considered for replacement (those with minor children, those physically unfit, those over 38 and under 18), and 3) Those to be considered for replacement (single men and married men without children).

Listing the Replaceables

The employer should then list by name the employees subject to induction who he is prepared to replace. Those who are to be replaced in the first month should be listed first, followed by those in the second month, etc. Those men for whom deferment is to be requested for six months or more should be listed under "6 months to 12 months" and those for whom deferment is asked for a year should be listed last under "more than one year." These facts, which will provide an impersonal and impartial yardstick, will be considered in determining the order of listing:

- 1.—Required period of training.
- 2.—Previous and existing periods of deferment.
- 3.—Availability for military service (single men will be listed ahead of married men).
- 4.—Selective Service order numbers (those with the lowest order numbers usually will be listed first).

When a schedule has been thus prepared and approved by the state Selective Service director, it shall, unless revised, continue in operation for six months.

These schedules, once completed, will show to the employer and to the employee the order in which each individual concerned will be available for induction.

At the end of the six month period the replacement schedule may be extended for another six month period with the approval of the state director of Selective Service.

The War Manpower Commission states that the question of deferment on occupational grounds in each individual case will continue to rest with the local board of appeals. Local boards, however, will give serious consideration to the replacement time which has been determined under an accepted replacement schedule. The employee retains his right to appeal.

In cases where an employer does not fill out either a manning table or a replacement schedule, deferments and inductions will be ordered by the local Selective Service boards in the same manner as in the past.

These manning tables can be obtained from the War Manpower Commission upon request. They are intended for plants which are engaged 75 per cent or over in war production or which are performing some essential service. The meat packing industry has been classified as a service essential to the war effort.

OPA 'Reflected' Cattle Values Above Yields Under Ceiling Order

ABNORMAL demand for beef, coupled with present inadequate supplies of cattle, has raised prices of the latter to a point higher than justified by maximum ceiling prices for dressed beef, the American Meat Institute stated this weekend. The Institute's statement continued:

"Present live cattle prices are considerably above even the so-called 'reflected' prices based upon maximum dressed beef ceiling prices as set forth by the Office of Price Administration. Further, even the 'reflected' prices as estimated by the OPA in a press release issued simultaneously (December 10) with revised beef and veal regulation, MPR 169, are several dollars a head higher than justified by current by-product values and current expenses. This last mentioned situation now has been called to the attention of Price Administrator Leon Henderson in a letter, which has been delivered to him, the text of which follows:

"Numerous inquiries have been received by members of the meat industry from cattle producers and others with respect to a press release issued by the Office of Price Administration December 10, 1942, which accompanied the recently issued revised beef and veal regulation, MPR 169.

Basic Prices Set by OPA

"The press statement dealt with, among other things, the basic prices which were set on beef of various grades. The basic Chicago maximum price set for AA (choice) dressed beef was \$22.50 per cwt. for sale to the distributive trade or small retailers and \$21.75 per cwt. for carlot sales. The maximum price for A (good) grade was set at \$21.50 per cwt. for sales to the distributive trade or small retailers and \$20.75 per cwt. for carlot sales. On B (commercial) grade the maximum price set was \$19.50 per cwt. for sales to the distributive trade or small retailers and \$18.75 per cwt. for carlot sales, and on C (utility) grade the maximum price set was \$17.50 per cwt. for sales to the distributive trade or small retailers and \$16.75 per cwt. for carlot sales.

"The statement went on to say that these wholesale prices should "reflect" approximately \$15.80 per cwt. in the live cattle prices in Chicago in the case of AA grade, \$14.50 per cwt. for A grade cattle, \$12.70 per cwt. for B grade cattle, and \$10.80 per cwt. for C grade cattle. Frankly, we have been unable to reconcile these price relationships between grades of dressed beef and comparable grades of live cattle.

"The calculations show that the 'reflected price,' as given in the release for AA (choice) cattle, based on current expenses, current by-product values,

(Continued on page 15.)

Cudahy 1942 Sales Break Record; Net Smaller than 1941

NET sales and revenues of the Cudahy Packing Co. for the year ended October 31, 1942, were the highest in the company's history and were 19.9 per cent greater than the next highest year—1919—while the increases over 1940 and 1941 were 73.1 per cent and 40.7 per cent respectively. Higher price levels were mainly responsible for the increased sales, said president E. A. Cudahy in his annual report to stockholders, although



E. A. CUDAHY

added consumption by the civilian population, the armed forces and shipments to our Allies under the lend-lease program were also considerable factors.

Cudahy's net sales and operating revenues totaled \$366,935,001 in the 1942 fiscal year against \$260,704,578 in 1941.

Cost of sales and operating expenses increased progressively with sales and revenues. Cost of livestock purchased and processed during the year exceeded 1941 by 47 per cent and reached an all-time high in both volume and value. In the aggregate, operating expenses, including salaries and wages, increased generally in proportion to the higher volume of business.

Taxes in Big Advance

Cudahy taxes have increased substantially with federal income taxes providing the most spectacular advance. Provision for federal and other taxes in 1942 amounted to \$5,502,696 against \$2,772,323 in 1941.

Excess profits taxes, said Mr. Cudahy, retard any very substantial increase in net profits despite the advance in the volume of business. In the event of even higher taxes which appear in prospect for 1943 this trend will be more pronounced.

Net earnings for the year were \$3,352,282, or \$300,035 less than the \$3,652,317 earned in the previous year, a decline of 8.21 per cent, and represent a net profit of nine-tenths of 1c per dollar of sales. Like ratios for 1940 and 1941 were 1c and 1.4c respectively. These net earnings per dollar of sales are in sharp contrast to the rate of earnings per share of common stock after preferred dividend requirements. This rate for 1942 was \$5.93 per share, \$6.58 per share in 1941, and \$3.29 per share in 1940.

Directors of the company during the year declared dividends on the 6 and 7 per cent preferred stock aggregating \$577,835, or \$6 and \$7 per share respectively. Preferred dividends remain-

ing in arrears at the close of the year were \$1,446,338, or \$15 and \$17.50 per share on the 6 and 7 per cent stock, respectively. Payment of preferred stock dividends was limited to the normal annual dividend requirement. The board did not consider further dividend payments desirable, due to a necessity for maintaining available working capital in the business and appropriated \$1,000,000 for a reserve for post-war adjustments.

A condensed comparative summary of profit and loss for the last two years follows:

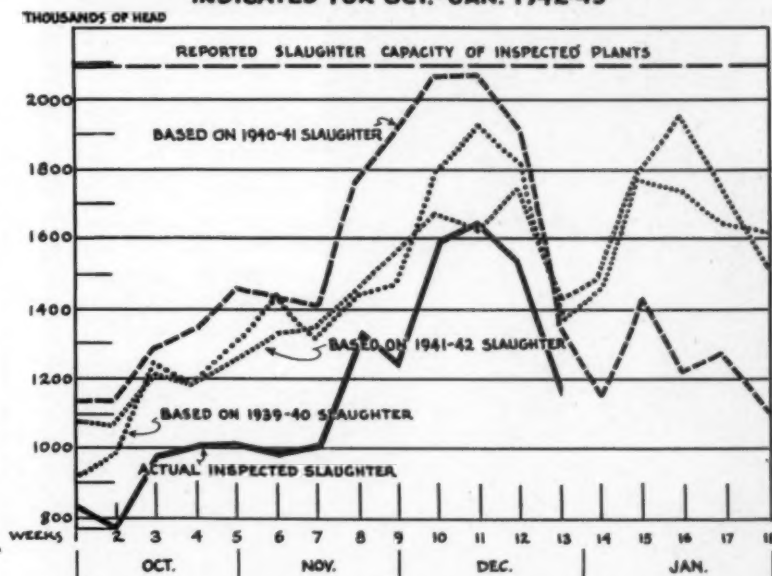
	Oct. 31, 1941	Oct. 31, 1942
Net Sales and Operating Revenues	\$260,704,578	\$366,935,001
Cost of Sales and Operating Expenses, exclusive of charges deducted below	240,095,094	344,075,052
	\$ 20,609,484	\$ 22,859,949
Deduct—		
Selling, advertising, general and administrative expenses	\$ 10,901,764	\$ 10,919,261
Provision for depreciation	1,883,224	1,822,531
Taxes, other than income taxes	1,606,513	1,734,525
Contribution to employees pension fund	134,360	134,335
	\$ 14,525,861	\$ 14,610,652
Operating profit	\$ 6,083,023	\$ 8,249,297
Miscellaneous income	94,182	69,275
	\$ 6,177,205	\$ 8,318,572
Interest and Other Income Charges—		
Interest	\$ 985,917	\$ 1,101,314
Other charges	373,161	96,800
	\$ 1,359,078	\$ 1,198,119
	\$ 4,818,127	\$ 7,120,453
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	1,165,810	3,768,171
Net income	\$ 3,652,317	\$ 3,352,282
Net profit per \$1 of sales	1.4c	.91c

The following comparative balance sheets as of October 31, 1941 and 1942 set forth the principal changes in working capital, other assets and liabilities during the year:

WORKING CAPITAL		
	1941	1942
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ 3,108,360	\$ 5,037,948
Accounts receivable, less reserves	13,121,215	15,916,605
Inventories	22,673,427	26,378,983
Total current assets	\$38,903,002	\$47,333,536
Current Liabilities:		
Notes payable	\$ 6,207,500	\$11,458,500
Accounts payable	2,795,037	3,164,842
Accrued liabilities	1,172,079	1,696,172
Employees' pension reserve		550,000
Reserves for income taxes, (less \$3,000,000 U. S. Treasury tax notes at October 31, 1942)	1,398,811	1,124,884
Sinking fund payments due within one year	425,500	350,000
Total current liabilities	\$11,998,927	\$18,313,898
Net working capital	\$26,904,075	\$29,019,488
Other Assets:		
Investments	556,527	855,780
Fixed assets less depreciation reserves	24,567,144	23,929,576
Prepaid and deferred charges	947,328	1,105,785
Total	\$52,975,074	\$54,410,635
Represented By:		
Long-term debt	\$21,895,000	\$21,402,500
Reserve for post-war adjustments		1,000,000
Minority interest in subsidiary	74,373	77,007
Capital stock and surplus	31,005,701	31,931,128
Total, as above	\$52,975,074	\$54,410,635

The principal changes reflected in the above statement are the increases recorded in current assets and notes payable during the year. Working capital advanced from \$26,904,075 at October 31, 1941 to \$29,019,488 at October 31, 1942, an increase of \$2,115,413. The

UNITED STATES WEEKLY INSPECTED HOG SLAUGHTER INDICATED FOR OCT.-JAN. 1942-43



HOG KILL DIPS WITH APPROACH OF HOLIDAYS

Broken chart lines show how inspected hog slaughter in the four months, October through January, would be distributed on the basis of weekly distribution in like periods in 1939-40, 1940-41 and 1941-42. Solid line shows actual inspected kill (estimated) in October, November and the first four weeks of December. The holiday last week dropped slaughter to the lowest level in over a month.

ratio of current assets to current liabilities declined to 2.6 to 1 from 3.2 to 1 at the close of the preceding year due to the increase in notes payable.

The increases in cash, \$1,929,488, accounts receivable, \$2,795,390 and inventories, \$3,705,506 resulted from the larger volume of business handled during the year.

The more important items of new construction during the year were the enlargement of the San Diego, Calif., packing plant, expansion of cheese making and egg drying facilities in various produce plants and new smokehouses, office building, sewage disposal plant and other improvements at the St. Paul packing plant.

After reviewing meat production in 1942; the goals for 1943; abnormal de-

mands upon the industry because of the needs of the armed services and lend-lease and the increase in consumer purchasing power, as well as price ceilings and rationing, president Cudahy commented that one of the major developments of the year was the large gain in production of canned meats. Cudahy's output of canned pork in 1942 was 82 per cent larger than in 1941. Another noteworthy achievement was the perfection of the process of pork dehydration in the company's laboratories.

Speaking of the company's service to civilians, president Cudahy said:

"In addition to our participation in the American Meat Institute educational advertising program, we expect to continue our efforts designed to keep Cudahy Packing Co. brands which are

'emblems of excellence' prominently before the public in 1943, even though supplies of civilian goods are rationed."

Summary of consolidated surplus for fiscal year ended October 31, 1942:

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS		
For fiscal year ended October 31, 1942		
	Capital Surplus	Earned Surplus Since Oct. 30, 1939
Balances as at October 31, 1941 of—		
Capital surplus.....	\$3,817,661.77	\$
Earned surplus since October 30, 1939.....		4,612,869.14
Add—		
Net income for year ended October 31, 1942, after appropriation of \$1,000,000 for reserve for post-war adjustments.....		2,352,281.52
Surplus applicable to additional stock of a subsidiary company acquired during year	981.17	.....
Total	\$3,818,642.94	\$6,965,150.66
Deduct—		
Dividends paid in cash on—		
7% preferred stock.....	\$ 457,835.00	
8% preferred stock.....	120,000.00	
Reinstatement of employees' pension fund reserve	850,000.00	.....
Total	\$ 850,000.00	\$ 577,835.00
Balances as at October 31, 1942 of—		
Capital surplus	\$2,968,642.94	\$
Earned surplus since October 30, 1939.....		6,387,315.66

Note: As at October 30, 1939, the companies reduced the ledger value of fixed assets, increased the reserve for depreciation and wrote off certain intangible assets. These adjustments aggregated \$11,333,955.97 and were charged to earned surplus to the extent of the balance in that account at October 30, 1939, \$3,193,672.52, and the remainder, \$8,139,383.45, was charged to capital surplus.

"GUNNING" WASTES GAS

A "foot nervous" truck operator, given to pumping the accelerator while waiting at intersections, in traffic, etc., may waste 20 gallons or more of gas annually in a 312-day working year, according to actual tests conducted by International Harvester Co.

A fuel waste of this magnitude, which constitutes a serious matter under present gasoline rationing regulations, resulted from "patting" the accelerator of the test truck *once only* at each of the 150 stops incorporated as part of the test. Much higher wastage of gasoline results from more frequent "pumping."

This is one of the many points covered in a new booklet entitled "Keeping 'Em Rolling," issued by the International Harvester Co. Prepared by members of the company's truck service division, the 16-page booklet contains many helpful pointers on war-time maintenance of trucks. Copies are available on request from the company.

Among topics covered in the booklet are the duty of the driver and maintenance department in preservation of motor trucks; correct equipment; positive control of engine water temperature by means of thermostats; water pump and fan belt; under-the-hood temperature in cold weather etc.

The booklet also contains a suggested form to be used for driver's daily report on the operation of his truck and motor truck service inspection and checkup report covering 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 miles of truck operations.

WAY BACK WHEN



—gas street lamps and this "copper's" natty attire were the last word, U.S. Slicers led as they lead today... Since originating the first slicer, U. S. has always offered added features, better performance, top quality. When peace again permits production of slicers, we assure you the New U. S. will be the slicer you'll prefer! U. S. Slicing Machine Company, LaPorte, Indiana.



Model GC
FOOD SLICER

WORLD'S BEST SLICERS SINCE 1898

Up and down the MEAT TRAIL

Plants at Chicago, Lincoln Acquired by New Interests

The Superb Packing Co., Inc., Chicago, has acquired the four-story plant of David Levi & Co., Inc., at Pershing rd. and Emerald ave., Chicago, and will operate it as a beef packing plant under the management of Maurice Freund, former vice president of the Levi concern, which has been dissolved. The reported purchase price was \$210,000.

Sale of the Lincoln Packing Co., Lincoln, Neb., to American Stores Co., Philadelphia, which operates grocery and meat markets in the Middle Atlantic states, was announced on December 21. The purchasers will form a new corporation with an authorized capital of \$750,000, but will conduct the firm under the present name, it was reported.

Banfield to Run Rebuilt Plant at Miami, Oklahoma

The meat plant at Miami, Okla., which was destroyed by fire on February 20, 1942, has been rebuilt and will be ready for operation about February 15, 1943, according to R. C. Banfield, Oklahoma packer. The plant will be operated by a new corporation known as the Banfield Packing Co. of Miami, Okla., which will have no financial connection with other Banfield plants. It will be headed by Mr. Banfield with the following additional officers: B. Paul Thompson, vice president, and S. R. Davidson, secretary-treasurer. Size of the plant has been quadrupled and it will operate under federal inspection, with capacity of 1,200 hogs, 500 cattle and 30,000 lbs. of sausage per week.

Protests OPA Discrimination Against Oily Pork Products

A recent OPA order penalizing oily pork may cost North Carolina hog growers as much as a million dollars annually, as well as decreasing pork production in 1943, C. L. Ballance, chairman of the executive committee of the North Carolina Livestock Marketing Association, declared recently in a letter to Dr. I. O. Schaub of the state college extension service. Inasmuch as OPA requires the packers to make stipulated price reductions, said Mr. Ballance, and since the reductions are too severe to be absorbed by the packers, it is necessary that they reduce the price paid for oily hogs. He contented that pork products from such animals were as nutritious as cuts from hard carcasses.

"Sausage Materials" is one of the important chapters in the book, *Sausage and Meat Specialties*.

Personalities and Events of the Week

Joseph Wagenheim Co., Atlantic City, set up an attractive Christmas display this year in a spacious cooler. In spite of all the talk about rationing and shortages, the wholesale meat company's display showed 30 head of prize 4-H club cattle purchased at the 4-H club shows in Chicago and Lancaster, Pa. The display was designed to stimulate a greater appreciation of meats in general.

Edward H. McCloskey, salesman in Philadelphia and the eastern Pennsylvania territory for Armour and Company, Philadelphia, for the past 25 years, died December 18 at his home in that city. He was 62 years of age and had been ill for three years following a stroke. Funeral services were held December 21, with interment in Harrisburg, Pa.

Miss Gertrude B. McAllister, for 20 years office manager of John J. Felin & Co., Philadelphia packing concern, died December 20 at her home in Philadelphia after a brief illness. She was 42 years of age.

The Rancho San Marcos, located north of the Santa Ynez range near Santa Barbara, Calif., has been leased to the Cornelius Packing Co., Los Angeles, it was announced recently. The company will use the ranch for livestock. The tract, which at one time in-

cluded 48,000 acres, is described as one of the best watered and most scenic in the county.

The G. Bartusch Packing Co., St. Paul, Minn., which temporarily suspended operations until after the first of the year on account of exhausted meat quotas, is using the intervening period to overhaul its machinery and equipment for more efficient production when processing is resumed.

Charles Kish, 52, for the past year supervisor of the Toth Packing Co., Youngstown, O., and for ten years owner and manager of the Kent Packing Co., Kent, O., died recently in a Youngstown hospital of injuries received when struck by a motor car a week earlier. Before going to Kent, Mr. Kish was engaged in the meat packing business in Butler, Pa. He had spent 37 years in the industry.

Employees of the Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, in a recent National Labor Relations Board election, voted to have the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee represent them as bargaining agent.

An inheritance tax return on the estate of the late Henry Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Company, in which the estate was estimated at \$645,223, was filed recently in the county court at Chicago. Mr. Veeder died on June 9, 1942, at the age of 75. Federal inheritance tax on the estate was estimated at \$200,000.

Ernest Heg, 78, proprietor of Magner Winslow & Co., one of the oldest whole-



BILLBOARDS CARRY DOUBLE-BARRELLED MESSAGE

Billboards currently posted by the Carstens Packing Co., Tacoma, Wash., in the company's distribution area add a new note to the Share-the-Meat program, pointing out the nutritional benefits of eating the full allotment of meat available to each person under the present voluntary program.

Fearn

*Makers of
exceedingly
fine materials
for the
Meat Packing
Industry*

To make your product

LOOK BETTER

TASTE BETTER

SELL BETTER

HAVE BETTER QUALITY

To help you

CONSERVE MATERIALS

EXTEND SUPPLIES

INCREASE SALES

IMPROVE PROFITS

See the Fearn Representative!



Fearn Laboratories, Inc.

Manufacturers of Fine Food Specialties

701-707 N. Western Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

sale provision houses in Chicago, passed away on December 16, after more than 60 years' association with the company. Funeral services were held in the chapel at 5501 N. Ashland ave. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Post-war plans formulated by city officials of Shelby, N. C., call for the erection of a modern abattoir, incorporating a cold storage plant and rendering facilities.

Advertising in a St. Louis newspaper, a resident of Centerville, Mo., offers "dressed hogs delivered in St. Louis, 25c per lb. if whole hog is taken, 30c per lb. cut up; supply limited; order at once."

Henry Levin, manager of David Levin Co., wholesale meat dealers in Philadelphia, turned over to the Y.M.H.A. soldiers canteen a blue ribbon steer he had bought at a Chicago auction so that the service men entertained there could enjoy roast beef sandwiches.

Thos. H. Beahm, vice president of Beahm Provision Co., Chicago, entered the service on December 11 and is now stationed with the 13th Unit, 142nd Medical Detachment, at Camp Robinson, Ark.

With visitors to Pittsburgh lately as scarce as meat, George R. Harrison, provision man from Cudahy's Chicago office, lunched and spent a day with J. A. Larkin, Cudahy's Pittsburgh district manager.

On account of ODT delivery regulation, Levy Bros. Packing Co., North Augusta, S. C., which six years ago replaced horse-and-wagon delivery with trucks, will revert to horse-drawn delivery on four downtown routes so patrons may receive their regular number of deliveries promptly each day.

Shapiro & Sons, Avera Provision Co., and the Augusta National Stockyards, Augusta, Ga., each contributed \$100 to the Red Cross relief fund raised to aid victims of the Lincolnton tornado of December 1, in which four persons were killed, 30 injured, and more than 100 left homeless.

Adolph Klein, president of the Keystone Rendering Co., Philadelphia, was cited by the *Philadelphia Dispatch* on November 29 for his outstanding work and leadership in the fat salvage drive. The newspaper pointed out that Mr. Klein has been associated with the industry virtually all his life, conducting his own enterprise for the past seven years.

An addition to the plant of the Sun Harbor Packing Co. is being erected at 1995 Bay ave., Tidelands, San Diego, Calif., at a cost of \$4,000.

Plans have been prepared to close with reinforced brick the open side of a cooler dock at the plant of Swift & Company, at 3750 Jewel ave., Los Angeles.

Eight buffalo from the herd of 95 in the Trexler-Lehigh county game preserve near Allentown, Pa., have been slaughtered and 12 more are scheduled for slaughter as the result of a decision made recently by the park commissioners to reduce feeding costs. Meat from the 1,000-lb. animals is being made

available to consumers. The commissioners set a price of 25 to 32c per lb. for hindquarters and 25c per lb. for other portions of the animals.

The Gold Medal Packing Corp., Utica, N. Y., pork packing and sausage manufacturing concern, began operating under federal inspection as of December 21, having been designated as Establishment No. 377. Officers of the company include James S. Scala, president, Arthur Cannon, vice president, George E. Bach, secretary and treasurer, and John D. Maloney, sales and production manager.

The death on Christmas day of Miss Florence T. Helmer, advertising manager of the Sylvania Industrial Corporation, New York, is reported by H. H. Replogle, vice president of the corporation.

The New York district offices of Swift & Company, which have been located at 32 10th ave. for many years, are being moved. Effective December 28, George E. Mitchell, district manager and his staff, took up their headquarters at 259 W. 14th st., where Swift has leased the entire sixth floor.

Joseph Tanous and George W. Ochoa of Cia Empacadora Pan-Americana, Laredo, Texas, are spending the Christmas holidays in New York and while in the city visited with R. W. Farley, popular broker. In addition to the large beef plant in Texas, the company operates a substantial cattle business in Mexico.

George Lanham, 68, for 18 years superintendent of the former Dwyer Packing Co., Vincennes, Ind., died recently at his home following an extended illness. A native of New Richmond, O., he went to Vincennes 32 years ago.

M. J. Bolger is now in charge of casings, grease and meat meal at the Sioux Falls plant of John Morrell & Co. He replaces H. R. Lowe, who was transferred to the accounting department.

The Glidden Co. observed its twenty-fifth anniversary on December 17. The anniversary dinner meeting was attended by about 80 Glidden executives from every branch of the concern's wide field of operations. A. D. Joyce, president, and R. H. Horsburgh, vice president, received "25 year" watches in honor of the occasion.

The Armour and Company warehouse at 319-323 E. 5th st., St. Paul, Minn., is being remodeled.

Samuel Clyde Johnston, 65, for many years district manager for the Dold Packing Co. in Tulsa, Oklahoma City and Wichita, died recently. He was buried at Oklahoma City.

Robert A. Sigmann and Fred R. Tuerk, representing the prior preferred stockholders, were reelected directors of Miller & Hart, Chicago pork processors, at the recent annual meeting of stockholders.

Dur-Ration Packing Co. is the firm name under which Benjamin N. Codd has obtained a certificate to conduct business at 2459 E. 8th st., Los Angeles.

Cattle Prices Out of Line

(Continued from page 10.)

and an average yield of 61 per cent, are about \$14.60 per cwt. alive, Chicago, instead of the \$15.80 shown. On A (good) grade cattle, average yield of 59 per cent, the "reflected price" would be about \$13.60 instead of the \$14.50 shown. On B (commercial) grade cattle, average yield 55 per cent, the "reflected price" would be about \$11.45, instead of the \$12.70 shown, and on C (utility) grade cattle, average yield 53 per cent, the "reflected price" would be about \$9.95, instead of the \$10.80 shown.

"We recognize the fact that some cattle would yield higher and some lower, but the above are for average beef yields for the respective grades.

\$15.55, Not \$16.30 @ 16.55

"Furthermore, it is stated in the press release that high yielding cattle will bring 50 to 75c per cwt. more than the figures set forth in your release. According to our calculation and using a 65 per cent (most unusual) yield as an example in the case of AA grade cattle, this would reflect the live cattle price in Chicago of about \$15.55, not \$16.30 to \$16.55 as indicated in the press release.

"Our calculations are based on the carlot price after deducting 75c per cwt. from the sales to the distributive trade or small retailer's price, as provided for in the regulation. In our opinion, these 75c differentials are not sufficient to cover average expenses incurred in making sales to the distributive trade or small retailers, thus making the disparity as pointed out above even greater.

"We dislike to raise any issue with the OPA concerning these figures but, since the matter has such an important bearing on our daily relationships with live stock producers, believe it essential to bring the situation to your attention and theirs.

"We feel sure you will appreciate the difficult position in which the OPA figures on "reflected" cattle values place our members, when those figures are several dollars per head higher than yields and expenses make possible."

FLASHES ON SUPPLIERS

LINK-BELT CO. — Link-Belt Co., manufacturers of materials handling machinery and power transmitting equipment, announces that William C. Carter has been elected president of the company, effective December 31. Mr. Carter, for 14 years vice president and for the past year executive vice president, succeeds Alfred Kauffmann, who has resigned because of ill health. A mechanical engineering graduate of the University of Illinois, Mr. Carter joined the Link-Belt organization in 1902 as a draftsman.

Watch Classified page for good men.

Report Test on Quick Freezing Dehydration

RESULTS obtained in dehydrating quick frozen meat under vacuum were outlined by M. T. Zarotschenzeff at a recent meeting of the Eastern Frosted Foods Association.

Among the products exhibited, which Mr. Zarotschenzeff had dehydrated at high and low temperatures, were:

- 1) Corned beef dried at 149 degs. F.;
- 2) Corned beef dried at 220 degs. F.;
- 3) Corned beef hash dried at 149 degs. F.;
- 4) Corned beef hash dried at 220 degs. F.;
- 5) Corned beef, quick frozen at -40 degs. F. and dehydrated in vacuum;
- 6) Corned beef hash, quick frozen at -40 degs. F. and dehydrated in vacuum;
- 7) Fresh beef, quick frozen at -40 degs. F. and dehydrated in vacuum;
- 8) Fresh pork, quick frozen at -40 degs. F. and dehydrated in vacuum;
- 9) Fresh lamb, quick frozen at -40 degs. F. and dehydrated in vacuum.

According to Mr. Zarotschenzeff, the corned beef and corned beef hash dehydrated at 149 degs. and 220 degs. F. (some in partial vacuum and some at atmospheric) were reduced to 10 per cent moisture content. Color was brown and there was some rancidity.

The cured product, quick frozen and then dehydrated in vacuum, was reported to have a good appearance and meaty odor. The dehydrated meat was in fibres rather than powder and the moisture content varied from 1 to 3 per cent.

Color and appearance of the fresh

Private Truck Owners to Meet in New York

Private motor truck owners will unite in an important war conference at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, January 19-20, under sponsorship of the National Council of Private Motor Truck Owners. The urgency of the sessions is underscored by the desire of private motor truck owners, a segment of industry owning and operating 88 per cent of the 5,000,000 motor trucks in the United States, to do their share in making victory possible in 1943.

Owners of private motor trucks from all parts of the United States will hold round table conferences to study those problems which require solution in order that each motor truck may work its full share in winning the war. Leaders among private motor truck owners will be joined by government officials with whom plans for mutual cooperation will be discussed.

"Topics of current importance in the efficient and economical operation of privately owned fleets of motor trucks have been included on the program, and these discussions will be the one and only objective of this streamlined war conference," A. M. Grean, president of the council, said in announcing the meeting.

pork, beef and lamb were said to be maintained when these products were quick frozen and dehydrated. Moisture content was reduced to 1 to 3 per cent.

An analysis of the fresh beef, quick frozen and dehydrated, based on the original weight of the material, showed: 33.6 per cent solids, 2 per cent moisture and 64.4 evaporated water.

Mr. Zarotschenzeff expressed the opinion that dehydration by quick freezing is more expensive than dehydration by heating, but with the progress made in refrigerating machinery and development in the vacuum system, the method holds possibilities.

National Frosted Foods, Inc., New York City, of which Mr. Zarotschenzeff is technical director, is now marketing frozen corned beef hash. The product consists of two-thirds Long Island potatoes and one-third corned beef, which is imported from Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil. It is sold in 1-lb. bricks, four to a carton. The main outlet for the product thus far has been restaurants, hotels and other institutions. Gristede Brothers, in the New York area, the only retail store handling the product at present, reports considerable consumer acceptance.

Cork Supply Doubled; May Ease Restrictions

The supply of cork on hand in this country is now twice that of normal times and more than double that on hand when it was placed under mandatory priority control by the War Production Board in June, 1941, according to a report by Armstrong Cork Co. With this stockpile in reserve and a still larger supply in prospect through probable increased shipments from North Africa, Spain and Portugal, the government is expected to relax its restrictions on the use of cork for insulation purposes.

Trends in this direction have been indicated recently. The conservation division of WPB has moved cork from Group 2 to Group 3 in the material substitution and supply list, which now classifies cork as one of the materials available in substantial quantities and recommended as substitutes for critical materials.

The Army and Navy Munitions Board, in addition, now permits corkboard to be used for insulation purposes in temporary structures, eliminating a former directive allowing the use of corkboard for insulation only in structures built for five years' or more operation.

When the government placed cork under mandatory priority control last year, there was no immediate shortage of cork, but it was deemed important to cut non-essential usage and thus create a stockpile to assure meeting future demands for war production and other essential uses. Corkboard and cork covering for vital industrial and

war needs were included in the uses that were regarded as essential to the war effort.

During the year and a half since cork was placed under priority control, it has been furnished in large quantities for insulation work in forts, camps, barracks, proving grounds, arsenals, ordnance plants, plants producing synthetic fibers and synthetic rubber, aviation gasoline and lubricating oils and for other essential work. Despite consumption for such vital war needs, shipments of cork arriving every month from the producing countries have resulted in the creation of a large reserve stockpile.

Wartime Refrigeration Maintenance Studied

Maintenance problems of commercial refrigeration and air conditioning machinery will be studied by a special subcommittee of the refrigeration and air conditioning industry advisory committee, appointed at a recent meeting of the advisory group. Sterling Smith, general industrial equipment division, was government presiding officer.

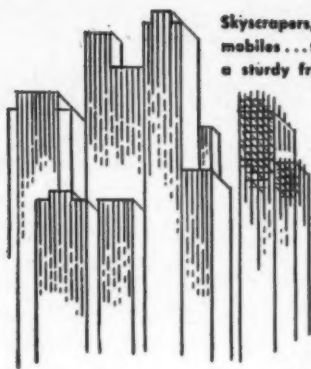
To attack maintenance problems, the most critical facing the industry, this sub-committee will study three chief aspects of keeping equipment in operation: 1) manufacture of parts; 2) distribution of parts; and 3) manpower problems in installation of parts and repair of equipment. The sub-committee has three members: Marshall G. Munce, York Ice Machinery Co.; A. B. Schellenberge, Alco Valve Co.; and Frank S. McNeal, Universal Cooler Co.

At last week's meeting, the committee recommended that WPB revise PD forms used to apply for permission to purchase new machinery. The single new form discussed is designed to replace this industry's use of six forms: PD-1a, PD-420, PD-616A, PD-615, one Treasury procurement form, and one lend-lease form. The committee also discussed proposed changes in Limitation Order L-38, which restricts manufacture and sale of refrigerating and air conditioning equipment, and made recommendations to WPB.

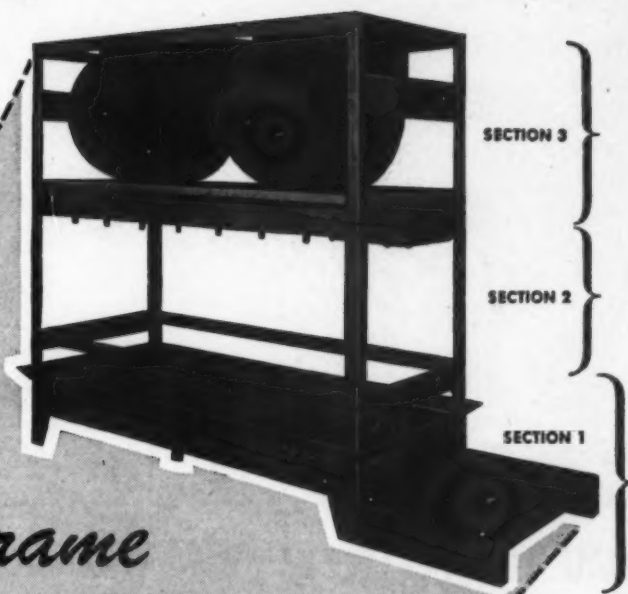
CORPORATION STOCKHOLDERS GAIN IN NUMBER

Stockholders of record reported by 16 major manufacturing corporations for which figures are available totaled 1,611,200 in 1941 against 983,100 in 1929, a gain of 64 per cent, the National Industrial Conference Board reports.

During the period specified, the number of Swift & Company stockholders increased from 47,000 to 59,000 persons. In the period from October, 1930, to December 31, 1940, shareholders of Armour and Company of Illinois increased from 80,000 to 82,000.



Skyscrapers, battleships, automobiles... teach the value of a sturdy frame construction.



Sectional Frame Construction Makes **MARLO AIR UNITS STURDY AND STRONG**



The backbone of Marlo Units is their framework. It carries all loads, stresses, and strains. No panels or enclosure sheets bear any loads. Marlo frames are constructed in sections of "doorway size". This makes moving, erection and maintenance easy.

Hot-dip galvanized frame and sump tank
(in times bygone and times to come).

MARLO BLOWER TYPE AIR UNITS

Evaporative Condensers and Coolers • Air
Conditioning Units • Industrial Coolers

**"MARLO MEANS HEAT
TRANSFER EQUIPMENT"**

MARLO COIL COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI



THE QUALITY TRADE MARK



For Grinder Plates and Knives
that Cost Less to Use

COME TO SPECIALTY!

C-D SUPERIOR PLATES

Immediately available in all styles: angle hole, straight hole and tapered hole . . . one sided or reversible . . . equipped with patented spring lock bushing.

C-D TRIUMPH PLATES

are everlasting plates guaranteed for five years against resharpening and resurfacing expenses. Built to outlast any other make of plate 3-to-1. Available in any style or any size to fit all grinders.

C-D CUTMORE KNIVES

C-D SUPERIOR KNIVES

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all with changeable blades.

Also, Sausage Linking Guides, Casing Flushing Guides, Solid Tool Steel Knives, Silent Cutter Knives and Repair Parts for all Sausage Machinery.

Send for full particulars!

**THE SPECIALTY
MFRS. SALES CO.**

Chas. W. Dieckmann

8021 GRACE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Armour Financial Report

(Continued from page 7.)

Consolidated income and surplus statement of Armour and Company of

Illinois and subsidiaries, including Armour and Company of Delaware and its domestic and foreign subsidiaries, for the 52 weeks ended October 31, 1942, follows:

Gross sales to trade and operating revenues, less discounts, returns and allowances	\$1,300,000,016
Cost of sales and operating expenses including transportation cost but excluding the expenses deducted below	1,200,795,646
	\$ 99,213,370
Selling, advertising, general and administrative expenses	\$53,278,470
Provision for depreciation	6,936,050
Taxes (other than United States and foreign income taxes)	9,327,544
Contribution to employees' pension fund	900,000
	\$ 70,442,064
Other income:	\$ 28,771,306
Dividends and interest received (including \$317,500 of dividends received from Winslow Bros. & Smith Co. a 63.5% owned company—equity in current year's earnings of that company amounted to \$972,881)	\$ 1,103,848
Miscellaneous other income	364,572
	\$ 1,468,420
Income deductions:	\$ 30,239,726
Interest and amortization of debt discount and expense—	
Current debt	\$ 1,232,571
Funded debt	2,788,078
	\$ 4,035,649
Miscellaneous income deductions	292,800
	\$ 4,328,449
Unrealized exchange gain on translation of foreign accounts into U. S. currency	\$ 25,911,277
	119,862
	\$ 26,031,139
Portion of net gain in subsidiary companies applicable to minority interests	22,176
	\$ 26,008,963
Income before special charges and credits and provision for United States and foreign income taxes	
Loss on sale of non-operating real estate	\$ 782,303
Transfer to deferred income—foreign earnings not readily realizable in U. S. currency because of exchange restrictions and unrealized exchange gain on translation of foreign accounts into U. S. currency	1,752,812
Transfer from deferred income—amount realized in U. S. currency in the 1942 fiscal year on foreign earnings deferred in the 1940 and 1941 fiscal years	1,501,067
	\$ 24,974,935
Income before provision for U. S. and foreign income taxes	10,172,328
Provision for U. S. and foreign income and excess profits taxes after deducting post-war credit estimated at \$50,000 (subject to final determination)	
Net income before deducting dividends paid on Armour and Company of Delaware 7% guaranteed cumulative preferred stock	\$ 14,802,607
Dividends paid on Armour and Company of Delaware 7% guaranteed cumulative preferred stock, \$7.00 per share	3,690,538
	\$ 11,112,069
Balance transferred to surplus (as shown below)	

	Capital and Paid-in Surplus	Earned Surplus		
		Appropriated	Unappropriated	Total Surplus
Balance—November 1, 1941	\$38,442,494	\$8,292,503	\$22,730,054	\$69,465,051
Changes during the year (bold face indicates deductions):				
Net income after deducting dividends on Armour and Company of Delaware 7% preferred stock			11,112,069	11,112,069
Dividends paid on Armour and Company (Illinois) \$6 prior preferred stock, \$4.50 per share			2,398,482	2,398,482
Appropriation for N. Y. workmen's compensation insurance reserve			40,000	40,000
Credit arising from write-up of carrying value of 943 shares of Armour and Company of Delaware 7% preferred stock released from escrow	94,300			94,300
Excess of equity in net earnings of Winslow Bros. & Smith Co. over dividends received from that company	655,381			655,381
Premium paid on purchase of Armour and Company of Delaware 7% preferred stock	34,659			34,659
Appropriation of earned surplus for cost of Armour and Company of Delaware 7% preferred stock acquired during the year		533,959	533,959	
Premium on Armour and Company of Delaware series "B" and "C" bonds retired			26,108	26,108
Miscellaneous adjustments	7,074	11,000	11,028	7,102
Balance—October 31, 1942	\$39,164,590	\$8,815,462	\$30,854,602	\$78,834,654

(Armour and Company's asset and liability statements, as contained in the 1942 financial report, are published on page 20.)

CANADA'S FARM WAGES HIGH

Canadian farm laborers with higher wartime wages receive the best pay ever reported in many parts of Canada, but the supply of workers is spread thin across the Dominion despite a move which has led farm helpers to demand \$100 a month.

Government officials said that surveys indicate nearly 241,000 male farm workers, both paid help and family members, left Canadian farms between January 1, 1940, and August 1, 1942.

Since last March, manpower regula-

tions have tended to keep essential farm workers on the land but there have been no restrictions against their joining the forces and the total who have left in the past six months was believed to be substantial.

Packers having used machinery and equipment to sell, and those wishing to buy, can get together through the Classified page in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

DOORS of DEMOCRACY in ACTION

"Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

Do your part to keep Liberty's light burning. Are you vigilant at your cold storage doors?

Inefficient doors defeat Uncle Sam's plan of food conservation. Check your doors today.

JAMISON-BUILT DOORS cost no more...they'll pay you dividends for years to come.

Consult nearest branch or address

**JAMISON COLD STORAGE
DOOR COMPANY**

Jamison, Stevenson and Victor Doors
HAGERSTOWN MARYLAND

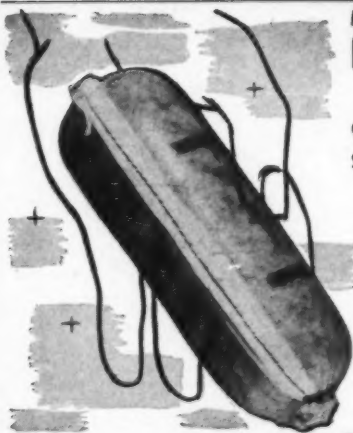
Jamison Metal Cold Door
Shown in Bulletin No. 127
A typical example of
how Jamison creates
doors to meet all needs

JAMISON
BUILT COLD STORAGE DOORS



MAKE THIS HANDY
**PORK SAUSAGE
ROLL**
OUT OF YOUR PORK
SAUSAGE MEAT

CASING COST
ONLY 1/2c PER LB.



Handy? You bet! Retailers need not weigh out the meat or use special containers. The housewife merely zips back the casing, cuts patties as wanted...no forming...then keeps what's left in the casing, fresh and free from ice-box odors. No wonder PORK SAUSAGE ROLLS are replacing bulk sausage meat!

You gain these advantages for your product plus handsome printed trade-mark identification for only 1/2c per pound. ZIPP Casings are the only casings that retard spoilage because they "breathe" and allow gas to escape. Write today for samples...and inquire about ZIPP Casings for hard sausages.



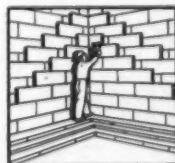
IDENTIFICATION, INC.

4541 N. Ravenswood Ave.

Chicago, Illinois



Designs for low temperature insulation must be planned in line with your specific requirements. For each installation varies according to temperatures to be maintained in the cold rooms, as well as the outside surrounding rooms. Further, the kind of building, thickness of walls, ceilings, and floors... kinds of goods to be stored... refrigerating processes, and many other factors must be considered. Each job presents different problems requiring individual solutions to assure greatest longevity and reliability of service from the insulation.



Long years of experience with low temperature insulation applications enable UNITED'S engineers to assist you in determining the proper type of installation. The benefit of their experience is yours for the asking.

**UNITED
CORK COMPANIES**
KEARNY, NEW JERSEY

Manufacturers and Erectors of Cork Insulation

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Milwaukee, Wis.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Rock Island, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Waterville, Me.

Book Reviews

THE ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING OF INDUSTRIAL FIRE BRIGADES.—Published by S. C. Toof & Co., Memphis, Tenn. 119 pages. Written by Captain John C. Klinck of the Memphis Fire Department. Price, \$1. This is a practical and clearly written manual, with over 150 illustrative drawings, which demonstrates methods of fire-fighting and tells how to train employees for private industrial fire brigades. It is a concise but inclusive text for a 30-hour course of instruction covering plant inspection, fire drills, defense against incendiary bombs, rescue work, functions and use of fire-fighting equipment and other important subjects related to fire-fighting. The manual offers various plans whereby industrial managers can work in cooperation with their local fire department and city officials in the building fire brigades, which not only lessen the load the fire department must carry but also aid in protecting American industry and industrial property. As a safeguard against sabotage which threatens critical war industries in America today, the manual offers methods which play an important role in the protection of industrial plants, storage warehouses, and other buildings particularly vital under wartime conditions. The publisher offers a special quantity discount to those who organize private fire brigades among their own employees.

ASSET AND LIABILITY STATEMENTS OF ARMOUR AND COMPANY

(See page 18 for consolidated income and surplus statement.)

ASSETS			
Current Assets:		Goodwill—less amortization	30,627
Cash	\$ 25,575,987	Deferred Charges:	
Notes and accounts receivable—		Prepaid insurance premiums	1,130,362
Trade notes (less reserve)	625,967	Taxes and other prepaid or deferred items	919,867
Trade accounts (less reserve)	58,532,209		\$ 2,050,229
Other notes and accounts	1,896,679	Debt discount and expense	2,369,777
	61,054,855		4,420,006
Inventories—			\$306,516,712
Packaginghouse and other products	\$106,427,200		
Supplies	18,563,864		
	124,991,073		
Intercompany current accounts receivable—			
Subsidiaries not consolidated	570,324		
	\$212,192,239		
Investment Stocks, Bonds and Advances	11,203,620		
Fixed Assets:			
Land, buildings, machinery and fixed equipment (including land regarded as available for sale)	\$193,066,433		
Illinois company and subsidiaries (exclusive of Delaware company and subsidiaries) at cost, less adjustments of certain property values in 1934.			
Delaware company and subsidiaries at acquisition value from Illinois company in December, 1922, plus additions since at cost to consolidated companies, less adjustments of certain property values in 1934.			
Reserve for depreciation after giving effect to adjustments of certain property values in 1934	65,208,716		
	\$127,857,717		
Refrigerator cars, delivery equipment, tools, etc.—at cost less accrued depreciation	10,812,508		
	138,670,220		

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:			
Notes payable—			
Banks	\$ 50,410,476		
Acceptances	146,754		
Other	139,313	\$ 50,696,543	
Accounts payable		14,059,501	
Collections from employees under bond purchase plan	1,573,783		
Less—U. S. bonds on hand for plan	1,551,863	21,920	
Accrued Liabilities—			
Payrolls (including provision for possible retroactive wage increase)	4,783,849		
Interest and other items	798,243	5,582,092	
Reserve for U. S. and foreign income taxes (subject to final determination)		13,816,888	
Reserve for general and social security taxes		4,515,374	
Funded debt payable in one year		628,000	
		\$ 89,320,318	
Reserves:			
For contingencies	\$ 4,000,000		
For N. Y. workmen's compensation insurance	160,000	4,160,000	
Funded Debt:			
Armour and Company (Del.) first mortgage 20-year 4% sinking fund bonds		62,968,000	
Minority Stockholders' Equity in Subsidiaries Consolidated		232,780	
Deferred Income—Foreign earnings not readily realizable in U. S. currency, etc.		2,165,160	
Armour and Company of Delaware 7% Guaranteed Cumulative Preferred Stock—			
Par value \$100 per share—callable at and entitled in liquidation to \$110 per share and guaranteed by Armour and Company (Illinois) as to dividends, annual and other redemptions and liquidation—			
Authorized—883,234 shares			
Issued—531,877 shares	\$ 53,187,700		
Less—6,518 shares held in treasury for sinking fund retirements	651,800	52,535,900	
Capital Stock:			
Armour and Company (an Illinois corporation)—			
\$6 cumulative convertible prior preferred stock—no par			
Authorized—572,313 shares			
Issued—532,096 shares	\$ 53,299,600		
(Dividends in arrears \$22.50 per share aggregating \$11,992,410)			
7% cumulative preferred stock—par value \$100			
Authorized—33,715 shares			
Issued—33,715 shares	3,371,500		
(Dividends in arrears \$33.25 per share aggregating \$1,121,024)			
Common stock—par value \$5			
Authorized—15,000,000 shares			
Issued—4,065,760 shares	20,328,800	76,999,900	
Surplus:			
Capital and paid-in surplus	\$ 39,164,500		
Appropriated earned surplus (Cost of Armour and Company (Del.) preferred stock redeemed or held in treasury for redemption)	8,815,462		
Unappropriated earned surplus	30,854,602	78,834,654	
		\$306,516,712	


INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL SALES

DIVISION WEST VIRGINIA PULP & PAPER CO.

220 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK CITY 746 PUBLIC LEDGER BLDG. PHILADELPHIA 25 E. WACKER DRIVE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 844 LEADER BLDG. CLEVELAND, OHIO

JANUARY 2 SATURDAY

Try using 0.1% Nuchar No. 2-A on your pure lard, because it clarifies and removes color without disturbing the conjugation or interfering with the natural good qualities of the lard.

ACTIVE

CARBON

ARE YOU GETTING ALL THE FLAVOR OUT OF YOUR SEASONING?

With Government conservation rulings in effect, it is essential that you get all the flavor from every pound of seasoning you use; that not a trace of flavor is wasted. Stange's C. O. S. (Cream of Spice) Seasonings release 100% of their flavor because every element of the natural spice that does not definitely contribute to the final flavoring blend is eliminated. The pith and fibre employed by Nature to carry the flavor is removed and pure soluble dextrose is substituted for your convenience in using. For all the flavor, it's C.O.S.

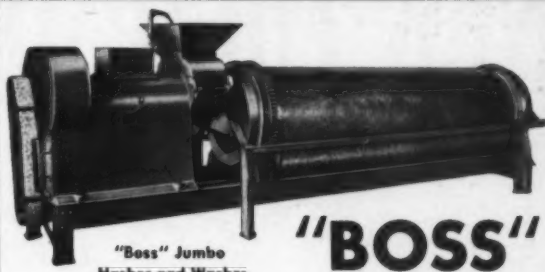


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"Boss" Jumbo
Hasher and Washer

"BOSS"

JUMBO OFFAL HASHER AND WASHER IN COMBINATION

Hashing of materials to reduce them to uniform size for efficient, complete disintegration in the cooker is a very essential part of the rendering process.

Washing, too, is of utmost importance for removing all foreign, detrimental elements from the materials.

"BOSS" gives Best Of Satisfactory Service

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

General Office: Helen and Blade Sts., Elmwood Place, Cincinnati, Ohio
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AIR-CONDITIONED STORAGE

with the **NIAGARA No Frost
SYSTEM*** maintains High Quality
in Perishable Foods

By maintaining constant, full capacity, never decreased by progressive icing of refrigerant coils, the Niagara "NO-FROST" System produces at all times rapid, uniform cooling of products freshly put into storage... resulting in higher quality of eggs, butter, cheese, produce, and other foods.

Niagara equipment includes: dry coil fan coolers, disk fan coolers, spray coolers, "No-Frost" Systems, precise control air conditioning.

Write for Bulletin #83

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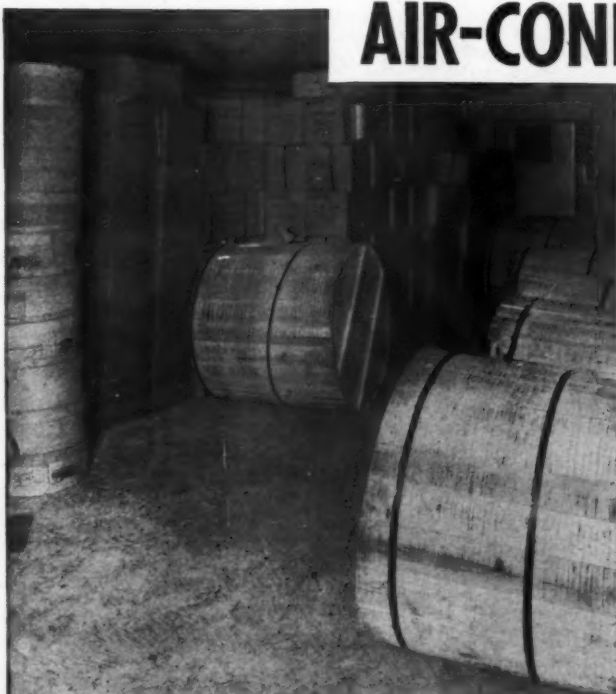
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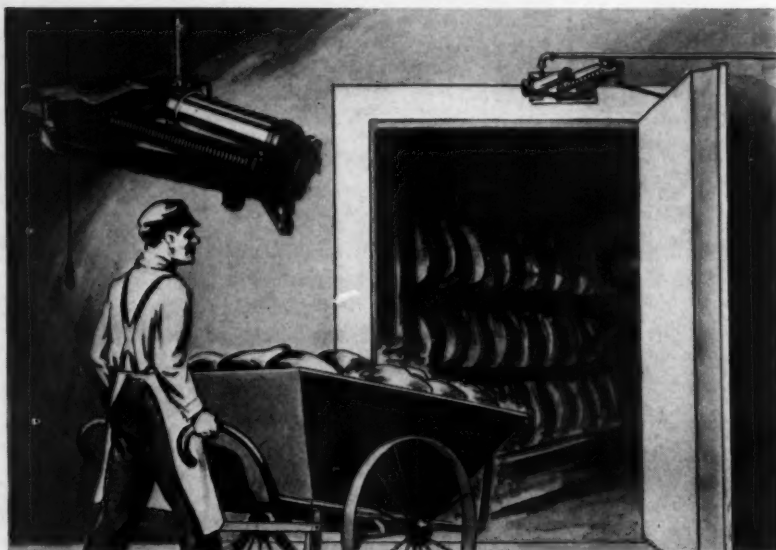
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NIAGARA INDUSTRIAL COOLING • HEATING • DRYING
HUMIDIFYING • AIR ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT

NEW EQUIPMENT *and Supplies*



COOLER DOOR CONTROL

Semi-automatic control of cooler doors, with instant opening and closing cutting refrigeration losses to a minimum, is said to result from the installation of Air-Lec door control mechanisms. The Air-Lec, a product of the Schoelkopf Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., connects with the plant air line, utilizing the same air for furnishing the power and cushioning the travel of the door.

In operation, the pent-up power of air at the cylinder is released instantaneously at the touch of any of the

switches, carrying the door swiftly to the half-way point. The air is then automatically shut off and a powerful spring takes hold, completing the travel of the door. Once shut, the door is said to remain firmly closed.

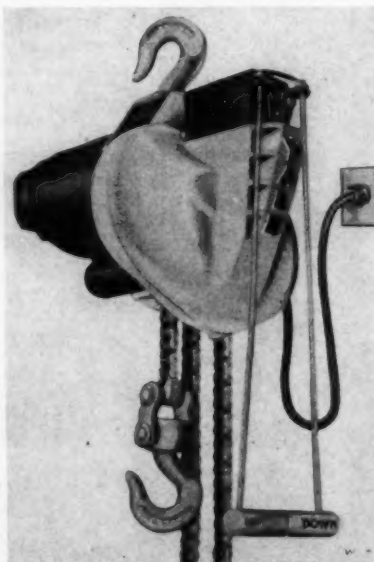
The unit is said to require only a few hours to install and to maintain more uniform cooler temperatures by cutting time loss of opening and closing doors to a minimum. The device may be used in connection with "safe-type" doors, sliding, folding and swinging doors. Doors can be immediately reversed when the unit reaches "dead center."

NEW MIDGET HOIST

Development of the Midget King electric hoist, designed to handle capacity loads of $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 ton, is announced by the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Philadelphia division. The hoist is described as compact and sturdy, costing approximately 2c per day to operate. Available in both a. c. and d. c. models, the Midget King requires no extra equipment, being ready to operate as soon as hung and plugged into an electric outlet.

As a further assurance of trouble-free service, the hoists are tested to 50 per cent overload before leaving the factory. The Midget King was designed by Yale & Towne, a company of broad experience in the materials handling field, in order to help industry save valuable time and speed production efficiency in the face of the war emergency.

The clean design of the new hoists and their simplicity of operation are evident in the illustration shown at the right.



New Trade Literature

Panel Instruments (NL 990).—This new catalog describes the Roller-Smith line of 3-in. and 4-in. a.c. and d.c. ammeters and voltmeters, rectifier voltmeters, current transformers and other electrical equipment.—Roller-Smith Co.

Pumps (NL 992).—Specifications, dimensions, and illustrations of single-stage volute centrifugal pumps, with capacities to 2,000 g.p.m. and heads to 300 ft. are included in this new leaflet. The pumps are suited for motor, steam turbine, belt or engine drive.—Worthington Pump and Machinery Corp.

Paper (NL 993).—Shipping cartons, gummed tape, wrapping paper, twine, corrugated, straw and chip board, waste paper balers, paper cutters and other packaging and shipping supplies are described and illustrated in this four-page folder.—Burhop Paper Co.

Shipping (NL 994).—Timely suggestions for cutting shipping expenses are included in the latest "Little Packaging Library" booklet on how to ship more economically in corrugated boxes. The booklet covers every phase of shipping from the moment corrugated boxes are received — through storing, packing, sealing, stacking and loading—until packed boxes reach their ultimate destination.—Hinde & Dauch Paper Co.

Floor Scales (NL 995).—Toledo's line of floor scales is described in a four-page leaflet. Profusely illustrated, the pamphlet shows typical floor scale installations and has cut-out sketches of structural features. It also lists additional equipment which can be employed with various models to meet special requirements.—Toledo Scale Co.

Power Trucks (NL 996).—Fork type telescopic lift trucks are described in two booklets, one dealing with electric power and the other with gas power trucks. The trucks, their stacking work, maneuverability and features of construction are described and illustrated. Specifications and outline dimensions are included.—Lewis-Shepard Sales Corp.

To obtain information on new trade literature mentioned in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, write:

(1-2-43)

Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

Please send, without obligation, publications listed below. (Give key number only):

No.

Name

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Recent WPB and OPA Orders Affecting the Meat Industry



IN RECENT days, the War Production Board, Office of Price Administration and other emergency war agencies have issued the following orders and announcements affecting the meat packing and sausage manufacturing industry:

KNIVES.—Changes in the method of packing meat for military consumption highlighted discussion of simplification of knives at a recent meeting of WPB professional and industrial cutlery manufacturing industry advisory committee. The simplification program would include knives used in meat plants and by the Army and Navy. The armed services have increased their demands for cutlery in spite of the boned form in which much of their meat is now delivered. The needs of the meat industry and the armed forces have placed a strain on cutlery manufacturers. It is intended to develop a program of knife simplification which will conserve steel and meet the increased demand.

PACKING EXPENSE.—In Supplemental Order 34 the OPA permits sellers of goods to the Army, Navy and lend-lease authorities to add costs of special packing to established maximum prices when the government agencies require such special packing to with-

stand rough treatment on long hauls, etc. The difference between the cost of materials and labor used in standard packing and the special packing may be added if: 1) Packing specified by the buyer differs from standard packing; 2) The commodity ordered has been packed in standard packing and repacked to meet the buyer's specifications; 3) The commodity already packed to the specifications of the buyer must be repacked to meet new specifications.

BEEF.—In Amendment 1 to MPR 169, Revised, OPA has corrected an inadvertent omission in paragraph (d) of Section 1364.407; sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph (u) of Section 1364.452; and sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph (c) of section 1364.454 by including Philadelphia in the list of counties in Pennsylvania affected by the provision on local kill price differentials for kosher wholesale cuts and for kosher boneless bull forequarters derived from bologna bulls.

TRUCKS.—The Office of Defense Transportation has offered truck and passenger car owners three maintenance suggestions: 1) Put unessential repairs off until after the war, making only those repairs necessary to safe operation of the vehicle or prolongation of

its life; 2) Have essential repairs made as early as possible; 3) Locate repairmen by telephone, not by driving.

MPR 156.—In Amendment 2 to MPR 156 the Office of Price Administration has revoked Paragraph (a) and (c) of Section 1378.52 affecting sales of frozen boneless beef to the AMA or armed forces. Sales to such agencies are now governed by MPR 169, Revised. MPR 156 is now applicable only to Vienna sausage in 24-oz. cans and corned beef in 6-lb. cans. However, under Amendment 1 the regulation will be applicable beginning January 1, 1943 to corned beef hash in 5½-lb. cans, meat and vegetable stew in 30-oz. cans, meat and vegetable hash in 6-lb. 12-oz. cans, chili con carne in 6-lb. 6-oz. cans and Rations 1, 2 and 3 in 12-oz. cans. It is reported OPA may issue another amendment postponing application of MPR 156 to the above products for 90 days.

ISSUE "SHARE MEAT" FOLDER

A four-page folder telling what the Share-the-Meat program is and how it functions has been prepared by the National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, to help civilians make the best possible use of the available meat supply. The information, published in question-and-answer form, covers 51 basic points of information about the program, including helpful data on meat cookery, the nutritional values of meats, and making reduced supplies go farther.

If It's Service You Want

Specialty qualified for service in meat packing and similar plants. Easy to roll and steer over Service Frictionless Casters for loads up to 1500 lbs. (with rubber tired wheels 1000). Arc-welded steel throughout except the Northern hard maple platform. Typical of a whole series of Service Trucks. Write for full descriptions.

**YOU WANT
THIS**



SERVICE
Meat Handling Units

The Service Caster and Truck Co.,
710 N. Brownwood Ave.,
Albion, Mich. Eastern Factory:
444-48 Somerville Ave.,
Somerville, (Boston), Mass., Toronto, Canada:
United Steel Corporation, Ltd., SCAI Co. Division.

DOLE

COOLING & FREEZING UNITS
CHICAGO

HAVE YOU ORDERED
The MULTIPLE BINDER
FOR YOUR 1942 COPIES OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

A complete volume of 26 issues can be easily kept for future reference in this binder.

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VICTORY BEEF SHROUDS**

"V" MAIL OR WIRE YOUR ORDERS "V"
PROMPT SERVICE-QUALITY GOODS

CINCINNATI COTTON PRODUCTS CO.
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WE DELIVER THE GOODS!

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420 Poplar Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Please rush full information and prices on the products checked:

☐ Lard Press Cloths; ☐ Parchment-lined Bags; ☐ Ready-to-Serve Meat Bags; ☐ Roll Duck; ☐ Cheesecloth; ☐ Beef or Neck Wipes; ☐ Beef Bleaching Cloths; ☐ Stockinette; ☐ Scale Covers; ☐ Inside Truck Covers; ☐ Delivery Truck Covers.

Name _____

Company _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

MARKET SUMMARY

DETAILED INFORMATION INDEX

Hog Cut-Out.....25	Tallow & Greases..28
Carlot Provisions...25	Vegetable Oils...29
Lard.....25	Hides.....30
L. C. L. Prices.....26	Livestock.....32

Hogs and Pork

HOGS

Chicago hog market this week: Prices mostly 10 to 15c lower.

	Tues.	Week ago
Chicago, top	\$14.60	\$14.85
2 day avg.....	14.55	14.50
Kan. City, top.....	14.50	14.75
Omaha, top	14.40	14.75
St. Louis, top.....	14.75	15.00
Corn Belt, top.....	14.25	14.40
Buffalo, top	15.75	15.40
Pittsburgh, top	15.60	15.30

Receipts—20 markets

2 days	249,000	237,000
--------------	---------	---------

Slaughter—

27 points*	902,162	1,167,134
Cut-out	180-	220-
results	220 lb.	240 lb.

This week — 1.43 — 1.48 — 1.80

Last week — 1.30 — 1.42 — 1.83

PORK

Chicago carlot pork:

Green hams,			
all wts.....	24 @ 24 1/4	24 @ 24 1/4	
Loins, all wts..	23 @ 25 1/2	23 @ 25 1/2	
Bellies, all wts.	15 1/4	15 1/4	
Picnics,			
all wts.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	
Reg. trim'ngs.	20 1/2	20 1/2	

New York:

Loins, all wts..	25 1/2 @ 28 1/4	25 1/2 @ 28 1/4
Butts, all wts..	30 @ 30 1/4	30 @ 30 1/4

Boston:

Loins, all wts..	25 1/2 @ 28 1/4	25 1/2 @ 28 1/4
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Philadelphia:

Loins, all wts..	25 1/2 @ 28 1/4	25 1/2 @ 28 1/4
------------------	-----------------	-----------------

Lard—Cash 13.80b | 13.80b |

Loose 12.80b | 12.80b |

Leaf 12.40b | 12.40b |

*Week ended Dec. 26.

Cattle and Beef

CATTLE

Chicago cattle market this week: Most steers and yearlings 25 to 40c lower. Heifer weak. Cows and bulls up sharply.

	Tues.	Week ago
Chicago steer, top...	\$16.75	\$16.90
2 day avg.....	14.50	14.60
Kan. City, top.....	15.25	15.00
Omaha, top	15.50	15.70
St. Louis, top.....	14.00	15.50
St. Joseph, top.....	14.25	15.25
Bologna bull, top...	13.75	13.25
Cutter cow, top.....	9.50	9.00
Canner cow, top.....	8.60	8.00

Receipts—20 markets

2 days	103,000	101,000
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Slaughter—

27 points*	108,884	144,786
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BEEF

Steer carcass, good
700-800 lbs.

Chicago ..	\$19.00@20.50	\$19.00@20.50
Boston ...	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
Phila.	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
New York..	20.00@22.50	20.00@22.50

Dr. canners, Northern

350 lbs. up..	14 1/4
---------------	--------

Cutters,

400@450 lbs.	14 1/4
--------------	--------

Cutters,

450 lbs. up..	14 1/4
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Bologna bulls,

all wts.	15 1/4
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*Week ended December 26.

Chicago prices used in compilations unless otherwise specified.

PROVISION STOCKS

Chicago—December 14

Total lard 7,774,734 |

Total D.S. bellies..... 10,077,688 |

By-Products

HIDES

	Tues.	Week ago
Chicago hide market unchanged.		
Native cows .....	.15 1/2	.15 1/2
Kipskins .....	.20	.20
Calfskins .....	.25 1/4	.25 1/4
Shearlings	2.15	2.15

TALLOW, GREASES, ETC.

New York tallow strong.

Extra	8.62 1/2	8.62 1/2
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Chicago tallow active.

Prime	8.62 1/2	8.62 1/2
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Chicago greases strong.

A-White	8.75	8.75
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New York greases firm.

A-White	8.75	8.75
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Chicago by-products:

Cracklings	1.21	1.21
------------------	------	------

Tankage, unit ammo.	5.33	5.53
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Blood	5.38	5.38
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Digester tankage

60%	71.04	71.04
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Cottonseed oil,

Valley12% n	.12% n
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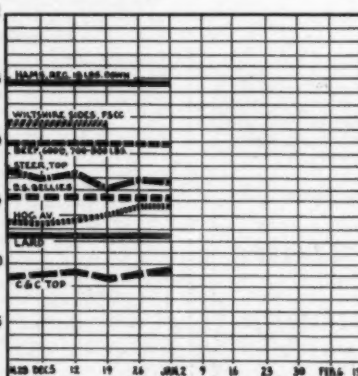
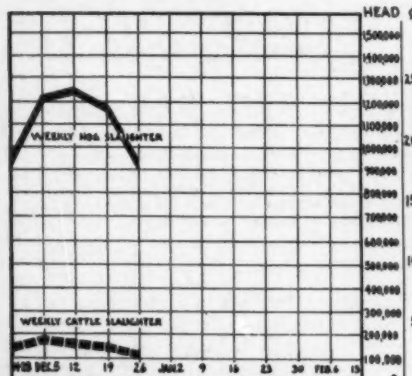
BUSINESS INDICATORS

Wholesale Prices (1926=100)

	Dec. 19 1942	Dec. 20 1941
All commodities ..	100.7	94.0
Food	104.2	91.6

Prices (1930=100)

	Oct. 1942	Oct. 1941
Farm Products	109.0	90.0



PRICES, KILL AND FSCC BUYING

Curves in first column chart show weekly hog and cattle slaughter at 27 market points. Second column curves show price trends for steers, canner and cutter cows, good beef, wholesale pork cuts and live hogs.



CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

From The National Provisioner Daily Market Service

CASH PRICES

Carol trading loose, basis, f.o.b. Chicago or Chicago basis, Tues., Dec. 29, 1942

REGULAR HAMS

	Fresh or Frozen	S.P.
8-10	24%	24%
10-12	24%	24%
12-14	24%	24%
14-16	24	24

BOILING HAMS

	Fresh or Frozen	S.P.
16-18	24	24
18-20	23	23
20-22	23	23

SKINNED HAMS

	Fresh or Frozen	S.P.
10-12	26%	26%
12-14	26%	26%
14-16	26	26
16-18	26	26
18-20	25	25
20-22	25	25
22-24	25	25
24-26	25	25
25-30	25	25
25/up	25	25

PICNICS

	Fresh or Frozen	S.P.
4-6	22½	22½
6-8	22½	22½
8-10	22½	22½
10-12	22½	22½
12-14	22½	22½

Short shank ½c over.

BELLIES

(Square Cut Seedless)

	Fresh or Frozen	Cured
6-8	19½	20½
8-10	18½	19½
10-12	18½	19½
12-14	17½	18½
14-16	17½	18½
16-18	16½	17½

GREEN AMERICAN BELLIES

18-20	15½
20-25	15½

D.S. BELLIES

	Clear	Rib
18-20	15½	15½
20-25	15½	15½
25-30	15½	15½
30-35	15½	15½
35-40	15½	15½
40-50	15½	15½

D.S. FAT BACKS

6-8	11
8-10	11
10-12	11
12-14	11½
14-16	11½
16-18	12
18-20	12
20-25	12

OTHER D.S. MEATS

	Fresh or Frozen	Cured
Regular plates	11½	11½
Clear plates	9½	9½
Jowl butts	10½	10½
Green square jowls	12	13
Green skin'd jowls	12½	13

Quotations based on OPA revised MPR No. 148, effective Nov. 2, 1942.

WEEK'S LARD PRICES

Prices of cash, loose and leaf lard on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Cash	Loose	Leaf
Friday, Dec. 25	Holiday		
Saturday, Dec. 26	13.80b	12.80b	12.40b
Monday, Dec. 28	13.80b	12.80b	12.40b
Tuesday, Dec. 29	13.80b	12.80b	12.40b
Wednesday, Dec. 30	13.80b	12.80b	12.40b

Packers' Wholesale Prices

Refined lard, tierces, f.o.b. Chicago	14.55
Kettle rend., tierces, f.o.b. Chicago	14.95
Leaf, kettle rend., tierces, f.o.b. Chicago	14.95
Neutral, tierces, f.o.b. Chicago	15.55
Shortening, tierces, c.a.f.	16.50

FUTURE PRICES

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1942

LARD:	Open	High	Low	Close
*Jan.	13.80b
*Mar.	13.80b
*May	13.80b

No sales.
Open interest: Dec. 12; Jan. 1; total, 13 lots.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1942

—Holiday—

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1942

LARD:	Open	High	Low	Close
*Jan.	13.80b
*Mar.	13.80b
*May	13.80b

No sales.
Open interest: Dec. 12; Jan. 1; total, 13 lots.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1942

LARD:	Open	High	Low	Close
*Jan.	13.80b
*Mar.	13.80b
*May	13.80b

No sales.
Open interest: Dec. 12; Jan. 1; total, 13 lots.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1942

LARD:	Open	High	Low	Close
*Jan.	13.80b
*Mar.	13.80b
*May	13.80b

No sales.
Open interest: Dec. 12; Jan. 1; total, 13 lots.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1942

LARD:	Open	High	Low	Close
*Jan.	13.80b
*Mar.	13.80b
*May	13.80b

No sales.
Open interest: Dec. 12; Jan. 1; total, 13 lots.
*Ceiling price.
(Key: b—bid; ax—asked; n—nominal)

Recommend Restriction of Commercial Lard Exports

Permits for commercial export of cottonseed oil and peanut oil should be denied, and export of lard restricted to half of the total exports of fats and oils, members of the edible oil refining industry advisory committee, chemicals division, War Production Board, recommended at a recent meeting held in Washington.

The recommendation followed discussion of the report of a subcommittee appointed to study commercial exports of fats and oils. The subcommittee reported on the demands for these fats and oils by the countries covered by Board of Economic Warfare export licenses.

Suggesting that no permits should be required for the shipment of fats and oils in tank cars, another subcommittee presented evidence that substantially more oil was handled this fall with 30 per cent fewer tank cars. Competition over a period of years has resulted in each refiner buying oil supplies in the territories nearest the refinery, with consideration for types and qualities of the product.

One new subcommittee appointed at the meeting will investigate the possibility of acidulating vegetable oil foots at all refineries in order to reduce use of tank cars; a second the amount of lard and oleo stearine that can be used in the margarine program; a third what effect on the shortening industry would result from the placing of priorities on the hydrogenation of margarine oils; and a fourth the outlook for peanut oil production for this year.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN CUT-OUT RESULTS THIS WEEK

(Chicago costs and prices, first two days of week.)

The recent advance in live hog prices was pretty well maintained this week and cut-out results for all weights were practically unchanged from a week earlier. The loss on light weights was a little more severe than last week since they moved to higher levels in the live trade. However, results on heavies improved slightly since drove costs on the bigger weights were slightly under a week ago. The per hundredweight losses, ranging from \$1.43 to \$1.80, were about as bad as at any time this year.

	—180-220 lbs.—			—220-240 lbs.—			—240-270 lbs.—		
	Pct. live wt.	Price per lb.	Value per cwt. alive	Pct. live wt.	Price per lb.	Value per cwt. alive	Pct. live wt.	Price per lb.	Value per cwt. alive
Regular hams	14.10	24.0	\$3.38	14.10	23.7	\$3.34	13.80	23.0	\$3.17
Picnics	5.70	22.2	1.27	5.90	22.2	1.24	5.50	22.2	1.22
Boston butts	4.00	26.5	1.06	4.10	26.5	1.09	4.00	25.5	1.02
Loins (blade in)	9.90	24.5	2.41	9.60	23.8	2.28	9.70	22.5	2.28
Bellies, S. P.	11.00	18.6	2.05	9.80	18.5	1.81	7.90	16.7	1.32
Bellies, D. S.	.....	.....	.....	2.00	14.3	.29	4.00	14.3	.57
Fat backs	1.00	10.0	.10	8.00	10.0	.80	4.20	10.5	.44
Plates and jowls	2.00	9.8	.25	2.30	9.8	.27	3.30	9.8	.32
Raw leaf	2.20	12.0	.26	2.30	12.0	.28	2.10	12.0	.25
P. S. lard, rend. wt.	12.40	12.8	1.59	11.40	12.8	1.46	10.60	12.8	1.36
Spareribs	1.60	16.5	.26	1.60	14.0	.22	1.60	12.5	.20
Trimnings	3.00	20.2	.61	2.80	20.2	.57	2.80	20.2	.57
Feet, tails, neckbones	2.00	.....	.15	2.00	.....	.14	2.00	.....	.14
Offal and miscellaneous	.....	.....	.52	.....	.....	.52	.....	.....	.52
TOTAL YIELD AND VALUE	60.50	.....	\$13.91	71.00	.....	\$13.79	71.50	.....	\$13.38
Cost of hogs per cwt.	.....	14.63	.....	.....	\$14.65	.....	.....	\$14.62	.....
Condemnation loss	.....	.08	.....	.....	.08	.....	.....	.08	.....
Handling and overhead	.....	.63	.....	.....	.54	.....	.....	.48	.....
TOTAL COST PER CWT.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ALIVE	.....	\$15.34	.....	.....	\$15.27	.....	.....	\$15.18	.....
TOTAL VALUE	.....	13.91	.....	.....	13.79	.....	.....	13.38	.....
Loss per cwt.	.....	1.43	.....	.....	1.48	.....	.....	1.80	.....
Loss last week	.....	1.30	.....	.....	1.42	.....	.....	1.83	.....

MEAT AND SUPPLIES PRICES

Chicago

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

†Carcass Beef

	Week ended Dec. 31, 1942 per lb.
Steer, hfr., choice, all wts.	23
Steer, hfr., good, all wts.	22
Steer, hfr., comm., all wts.	20
Steer, hfr., utility, all wts.	18
Cow, comm., good, all wts.	20
Cow, utility, all wts.	18
Hindquarters, choice	23 1/2
Forequarters, choice	20
Cow hindquarters, good and comm.	22 1/2
Cow forequarters, good and comm.	18

†BEEF CUTS

Steer, hfr., short loins, choice.	42 1/2
Steer, hfr., short loins, good.	39 1/2
Steer, hfr., short loins, comm.	36 1/2
Steer, hfr., short loins, utility.	31 1/2
Cow, short loins, good and comm.	36
Cow, short loins, utility.	31 1/2
Steer, heifer round, choice.	25 1/2
Steer, heifer round, good.	23 1/2
Steer, heifer round, comm.	21 1/2
Steer, heifer round, utility.	18 1/2
Steer, hfr., loin, choice.	35 1/2
Steer, hfr., loin, good.	33 1/2
Steer, hfr., loin, comm.	30
Cow loin, good and comm.	26 1/2
Cow loin, utility.	21 1/2
Cow round, good and comm.	21 1/2
Cow round, utility.	18 1/2
Steer, heifer rib, choice.	28 1/2
Steer, heifer rib, good.	26 1/2
Steer, heifer rib, comm.	23 1/2
Steer, heifer rib, utility.	22 1/2
Cow rib, good and comm.	25
Cow rib, utility.	22 1/2
Steer, hfr., sirloin, choice.	30 1/2
Steer, hfr., sirloin, good.	28 1/2
Steer, hfr., sirloin, comm.	25 1/2
Steer, heifer, sirloin, utility.	22 1/2
Cow sirloin, good and comm.	25 1/2
Cow sirloin, utility.	22 1/2
Steer, hfr., flank steak, all grades.	25
Cow flank steak, all grades.	25
Steer, hfr., reg. chuck, choice.	21 1/2
Steer, hfr., reg. chuck, good.	21 1/2
Steer, hfr., reg. chuck, comm.	19 1/2
Steer, hfr., reg. chuck, utility.	17 1/2
Cow reg. chuck, good and comm.	19 1/2
Cow reg. chuck, utility.	17 1/2
Steer, hfr., c.e. chuck, choice.	19 1/2
Steer, hfr., c.e. chuck, good.	19 1/2
Steer, hfr., c.e. chuck, comm.	18
Steer, hfr., c.e. chuck, utility.	15 1/2
Cow, c.e. chuck, good and comm.	18
Cow, c.e. chuck, utility.	16 1/2
Steer, hfr., foreshank, all grades.	11
Cow foreshank, all grades.	11
Steer, heifer brisket, choice.	17
Steer, heifer brisket, good.	17
Steer, heifer brisket, comm.	15
Steer, heifer brisket, utility.	14
Cow brisket, good and comm.	15
Cow brisket, utility.	14
Steer, heifer back, choice.	23 1/2
Steer, heifer back, good.	22 1/2
Steer, heifer back, comm.	21 1/2
Steer, heifer back, utility.	19
Cow back, utility.	19
Cow back, good and comm.	21 1/2
Steer, hfr., arm chuck, choice.	20 1/2
Steer, hfr., arm chuck, good.	19 1/2
Steer, hfr., arm chuck, comm.	18 1/2
Steer, hfr., arm chuck, utility.	16 1/2
Cow arm chuck, good and comm.	18 1/2
Cow arm chuck, utility.	16 1/2
Steer, hfr., short plate, good and choice.	12 1/2
Steer, hfr., short plate, comm. and utility.	11 1/2
Cow short plate, good and comm.	11 1/2
Cow short plate, utility.	11 1/2

†Quotations on beef items include permitted additions for Zone 5, plus 50c per cwt. for local delivery.

Beef Products

Brains	12
Hearts	18
Tongues	28
Sweetbreads	28 1/2
Ox-tails	14
Fresh tripe, plain	13
Fresh tripe, H. C.	16
Livers	28 @ 32 1/2
Kidneys	9 @ 10

Veal

Choice carcass	22 1/2
Good carcass	20
Choice saddles	27 1/2
Good racks	15 1/2
Medium racks	16

Veal Products

Brains, each	16
Calf livers	50
Sweetbreads	43

**Lamb	
Choice lambs	27 1/2
Good lambs	26 1/2
Choice hindquarter	31 1/2
Good hindquarter	29 1/2
Choice fores	29 1/2
Good fores	27 1/2
Lamb fries	32
Lamb tongues	18

**Mutton	
Choice sheep	14 1/2
Good sheep	13 1/2
Choice saddles	18 1/2
Good saddles	16 1/2
Choice fores	11 1/2
Good fores	10 1/2
Mutton legs, choice	20 1/2
Mutton loins, choice	16 1/2
Sheep tongues	11

**Quotations on lamb and mutton are for Zone 5 and include 10c for stockinette, plus 25c per cwt. for delivery.

*Fresh Pork and Pork Products

Reg. pork loins, 8/10 lbs. av.	27
Picnics	24
Tenderloins	36 1/2
Skinned shoulders	26
Sparrishes, under 3 lbs.	19
Back fat, over 18 lbs. av.	20
Boston butts, 4 to 8 lbs. av.	20
Boneless butts, cellar trim, 2/4	34
Hocks	16
Tails	12
Slip bones	6
Blade bones	25
Pigs' feet	6 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.	11
Livers	17 1/2
Brains	13
Ears	8
Snouts	11
Heads	9 1/2
Chitterlings	11

*WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS

Standard regular hams, 14/16 lbs., parchment paper	29 1/2
Standard skinned hams, 14/16 lbs., parchment paper	31 1/2
Picnics, 4/8 lbs. short shank, wrapped	28 1/2
Fancy bacon, 6/8 lbs. wrapped	29 1/2
Standard bacon, 6/8 lbs. wrapped	25 1/2
No. 1 beef sets, smoked	50
Insides, 8/12 lbs.	47 1/2 @ 49
Outsides, 5/9 lbs.	48 1/2
Knuckles, 5/9 lbs.	48 1/2
Cooked hams, choice, skin on, fattened	48 1/2
8/10 lbs.	52 1/2
Cooked hams, choice, skinless, fattened	52 1/2
8/10 lbs.	52 1/2
Cooked picnics, skin on, fattened, bone in	53 1/2
Cooked picnics, skinned, fattened, bone in	53 1/2

*VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS

Pork feet, 200-lb. bbl.	28.50
Lamb tongue, short cut, 200-lb. bbl.	69.50
Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	25.50
Honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	23.00
Pocket honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.	31.50

*BARRELED PORK AND BEEF

Clear fat back pork:	
70-80 pieces	\$24.50
80-100 pieces	24.25
100-125 pieces	24.00
Clear plate pork, 25-35 pieces	24.75
Bean pork	23.50
Brisket pork	30.75
Plate beef	31.00
Extra plate beef	32.00

SAUSAGE MATERIALS

(Packed basis.)

Regular pork trimmings	22
Special lean pork trimmings 85%	33
Extra lean pork trimmings 95%	35
Pork cheek meat (trimmed)	20 @ 21
Pork hearts	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Pork livers	20 1/2
Boneless bull meat (heavy)	20 1/2
Boneless chucks	21 1/2
Shank meat	19 1/2
Beef trimmings	18 1/2
Dressed canners	14 1/2
Dressed cutter cows	14 1/2
Dressed bologna bulls	15 1/2
Tongues, No. 1 canner trim	15 @ 17

DRY SAUSAGE

Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs	58
Thuringer	50
Farmer	41
Holsteiner	41
B. C. salami, choice	53
Milano, salami, choice, in hog bungs	53
B. C. salami, new condition	51
Frisses, choice, in hog middles	44 1/2
Genoa style salami, choice	49 1/2
Pepperoni	49 1/2
Mortadella, new condition	28
Cappicola (cooked)	50
Italian style hams	50

DOMESTIC SAUSAGE

(Quotations cover fancy grades.)

Pork sausage, in 1-lb. carton	87 1/2
Country style sausage, fresh in link	82 1/2
Country style sausage, fresh in bulk	80 1/2
Country style sausage, smoked	86
Frankfurters, in sheep casings	81
Frankfurters, in hog casings	81
Skinless frankfurters	29
Bologna in beef bungs, choice	25
Bologna in beef middles, choice	26 1/2
Liver sausage in beef rounds	21 1/2
Liver sausage in hog bungs	23 1/2
Smoked liver sausage in hog bungs	31
Head cheese	20
New England luncheon specialty	87 1/2
Mixed luncheon specialty, choice	27
Tongue and blood	20
Blood sausage	24
Sausage	19 1/2
Polish sausage	33 1/2

CURING MATERIALS

	Cwt.
Nitrite of soda (Chgo. w'hae. stock):	
In 400-lb. bbls., delivered	\$ 8.75
Saltpeter, less than ton lots, f.o.b. N. Y.:	
Dbl. refined granulated	8.60
Small crystals	12.00
Medium crystals	13.00
Large crystals	14.00
Pure rid. gran. nitrate of soda	4.00
Pure rid. powdered nitrate of soda	unquoted
Salt, per ton, in minimum car of 80,000 lbs.	
only, f.o.b. Chicago, per ton:	
Granulated, kiln dried	9.70
Medium, kiln dried	12.70
Rock, bulk, 40 ton cars	8.80
Sugar—	
Raw, 96 basis, f.o.b. New Orleans	3.74
Standard gran., f.o.b. refiners (2%)	5.45
Packers' curing sugar, 250 lb. bags	
f.o.b. Reserve, L.A., less 2%	5.10
Dextrose, in car lots, per cwt. (cotton)	4.80
in paper bags	4.75

SAUSAGE CASINGS

(F. O. B. Chicago)

(Prices quoted to manufacturers of sausage.)

Beef casings:	
Domestic rounds, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.	16 @ 17
180 pack	
Domestic rounds, over 1 1/2 in.	30 @ 32
140 pack	
Export rounds, wide, over 1 1/2 in.	40 @ 43
Export rounds, medium, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in.	25 @ 30
Export rounds, narrow, 1 1/2 in. under	25 @ 31
No. 1 weasands	.06
No. 2 weasands	.03 @ .05
No. 1 bungs	.14 @ .17
No. 2 bungs	.12
Middles, sewing, 1 1/2 @ 2 in.	.40 @ .45
Middles, select, wide, 2 1/2 @ 3 in.	.50 @ .60
Middles, select, extra, 2 1/2 @ 3 in.	.60 @ .65
Middles, select, extra, 2 1/2 in. & up	1.25
Dried or salted bladders, per piece:	
12-15 in. wide, fat	7 1/2 @ 9
10-12 in. wide, fat	6 1/2 @ 7
8-10 in. wide, fat	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
6-8 in. wide, fat	2 @ 2 1/2
Hog casings:	
Extra narrow, 29 mm. & dn.	2.40 @ 2.45
Narrow medium, 29 @ 32 mm.	2.35 @ 2.40
Medium, 32 @ 35 mm.	2.00 @ 2.10
English, medium, 35 @ 38 mm.	1.70
Wide, 38 @ 43 mm.	1.55 @ 1.60
Extra wide, 43 mm.	1.40 @ 1.50
Export bungs	.22 @ .25
Large prime bungs	.17 @ .20
Medium prime bungs	.11 @ .13
Small prime bungs	.09
Middles, per set	.20 @ .21

SPICES

(Basis Chicago, original bbls., bags or hales).

	Whole	Ground
Allspice, prime	37 1/2	40
Resifted	38 1/2	42
Chili pepper		41
Powder		41
Cloves, Amboyna	40	48
Zanzibar	24 1/2	28
Ginger, African	50	57
Mace, fancy Banda	1.10	1.25
East Indies	95	1.10
East & West Indies Blend		95
Mustard, flour, fancy		34
No. 1		22
Nutmeg, fancy Banda	67	75
East Indies	59	65
East & West Indies Blend		58
Paprika, Spanish		61
Pepper Cayenne		35
Red No. 1		32
Black Malabar	11	15
Black Lampong	8 1/2	10
Pepper, white Singapore	15 1/2	19
Muntok	16	19 1/2
Packers		15

SEEDS AND HERBS

	Whole	Ground
Caraway seed	1.35	1.45
Coriander seed	19	23
Coriander Morocco bleached		19
Coriander Morocco natural No. 1	15 1/2	17
Mustard seed, fancy yellow	25	28
American	12	13
Marjoram, Chilean	34	36
Oregano	13	16

*Quotations on pork items are for less than 5,000 lb. lots and include all permitted additions, except boxing and local delivery.

MARKET PRICES

New York

DRESSED BEEF CARCASSES

†City Dressed

Steer, heifer, choice.....	25
Steer, heifer, good.....	24
Steer, heifer, comm.....	22
Steer, heifer, utility.....	20
Cow, good and comm.....	22
Cow, utility.....	20

†KOSHER BEEF CUTS

Steer, heifer, triangle, choice.....	29 1/2
Steer, heifer, triangle, good.....	29 1/4
Steer, heifer, triangle, comm.....	18 1/2
Steer, heifer, triangle, utility.....	17 1/2
Steer, heifer, rib, choice.....	30 1/2
Steer, heifer, rib, good.....	29 1/4
Steer, heifer, rib, comm.....	27
Steer, heifer, rib, utility.....	24 1/2
Steer, heifer, loin, choice.....	37 1/2
Steer, hfr., loin, good.....	35 1/2
Steer, hfr., loin, comm.....	32
Steer, hfr., loin, utility.....	28 1/2
Steer, hfr., reg. chuck, choice.....	23 1/2
Steer, hfr., reg. chuck, good.....	23 1/4
Steer, hfr., reg. chuck, comm.....	21 1/2
Steer, hfr., reg. chuck, utility.....	19 1/2
Steer, hfr., fore Shank, all grades.....	13

*Quotations on beef items include permitted additions for Zone 9, plus \$1.50 per cwt. for koshering in New York county, N. Y., plus 50c per cwt. for local delivery.

DRESSED VEAL

Good.....	22 1/2
Medium.....	20
Common.....	18 1/2

**DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lamb, choice.....	29 1/2
Lamb, good.....	27 1/2
Lamb, commercial.....	25 1/2
Mutton, good, s.....	16 1/2
Mutton, comm., m.....	13 1/2

**Quotations are for some 9, and include 10c for stockinette, 25c for delivery, plus \$1 per cwt. for koshering.

DRESSED HOGS

Hogs, good and choice, head on.....	
leaf fat in, mixed weights.....	\$19.50@20.12 1/2

*FRESH PORK CUTS

Pork loins, fresh, 10/12 lbs.....	27 1/2
Shoulders, regular.....	24 1/2
Butts, regular, 4/8 lbs.....	29 1/2
Hams, regular, under 14 lbs.....	26 1/2
Hams, skinned fresh, under 14 lbs.....	28 1/2
Picnics, fresh, bone in.....	24 1/2
Pork trimmings, extra lean.....	25 1/2
Pork trimmings, regular.....	22 1/2
Spareribs, medium.....	17

Pork loins, fresh, 10/12 lbs.....	29
Shoulders, regular.....	26
Butts, boneless, C. T.....	36
Hams, regular, under 14 lbs.....	28 1/2
Hams, skinned, under 14 lbs.....	28 1/2
Picnics, bone in.....	24 1/2
Pork trimmings, extra lean.....	35 1/2
Pork trimmings, regular.....	22 1/2
Spareribs, medium.....	18 1/2
Boston butts, 4/8 lbs.....	32

*COOKED HAMS

Cooked hams, skin on, fattened, 8 lbs. down.....	47 1/2
Cooked hams, skinless, fattened, 8 lbs. down.....	50 1/2

*SMOKED MEATS

Regular hams, under 14 lbs.....	31 1/2
Regular hams, 14/18 lbs.....	30 1/2
Regular hams, over 18 lbs.....	29 1/2
Skinned hams, under 14 lbs.....	33 1/2
Skinned hams, 14/18 lbs.....	32 1/2
Skinned hams, over 18 lbs.....	31 1/2
Picnics, bone in.....	29 1/2
Bacon, western, 8/12 lbs.....	29 1/2
Bacon, city, 8/12 lbs.....	29
Beef tongue, light.....	27 @ 28
Beef tongue, heavy.....	23 @ 30

*Quotations on pork items are for less than 5,000 lb. lots and include all permitted additions except boxing and local delivery.

GREEN CALFSKINS

Prime No. 1 veals.....	23	28	3.50	3.55	3.60
Prime No. 2 veals.....	21	26	3.00	3.25	3.30
Buttermilk No. 1.....	18	23	2.80	3.05	3.10
Buttermilk No. 2.....	17	22	2.65	2.90	2.95
Branded grubby.....	12	17	1.85	2.10	2.15
Number 3.....	12	17	1.85	2.10	2.15

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES

Wholesale prices of western dressed meats, quoted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Administration, at four market centers for December 29, 1942:

Fresh Beef:	CHICAGO	BOSTON	NEW YORK	PHILA.
STEER, Choice:				
400-500 lbs. ¹	\$22.00@23.00		\$23.50@23.75	
500-600 lbs. ²	22.00@23.00		23.50@23.75	\$23.50@23.75
600-700 lbs. ³	22.00@23.00	\$23.00@23.75	23.50@23.75	23.50@23.75
700-800 lbs. ³	22.00@23.00	23.00@23.75	23.50@23.75	23.50@23.75
STEER, Good:				
400-500 lbs. ¹	21.00@22.00		22.50@22.75	
500-600 lbs. ²	21.00@22.00		22.50@22.75	22.50@22.75
600-700 lbs. ³	21.00@22.00	22.00@22.75	22.50@22.75	22.50@22.75
700-800 lbs. ³	21.00@22.00	22.00@22.75	22.50@22.75	22.50@22.75
STEER, Commercial:				
400-600 lbs. ¹	19.00@20.00		20.00@21.00	20.50@20.75
600-700 lbs. ²	19.00@20.00	20.00@20.75	20.00@21.00	20.50@20.75
STEER, Utility:				
400-600 lbs. ¹	17.00@18.00		18.00@19.00	
COW, All Weights:				
Commercial.....	19.00@20.00	20.00@20.75	20.00@21.00	20.50@20.75
Utility.....	17.00@18.00	18.00@18.75	18.00@19.00	18.50@18.75
Cutter.....	14.50@15.50	15.50@16.00	16.00@16.25	
Canner.....	14.50@15.50		16.00@16.25	
Fresh Veal and Calf: ⁴				
VEAL, Choice:				
80-130 lbs.....	21.25@22.75	22.25@24.75	22.25@26.50	22.25@25.25
130-170 lbs.....	21.25@22.75	22.25@24.75	22.25@26.50	22.25@25.25
VEAL, Good:				
50-80 lbs.....	19.00@21.00	20.00@23.00	20.00@25.50	21.00@24.00
80-130 lbs.....	19.00@21.00	20.00@23.00	20.00@25.50	21.00@24.00
130-170 lbs.....	19.00@21.00	20.00@23.00	20.00@25.50	21.00@24.00
VEAL, Commercial:				
50-80 lbs.....	17.00@19.00	19.00@21.00	18.00@23.00	21.00@24.00
80-130 lbs.....	17.00@19.00	19.00@21.00	18.00@23.00	19.00@22.00
130-170 lbs.....	17.00@19.00		18.00@23.00	
VEAL, Utility:				
All weights.....	15.50@17.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@21.00	
Fresh Lamb and Mutton:				
LAMB, Choice:				
30-40 lbs.....	26.50@28.00	27.50@28.00	28.00@28.25	28.00@28.25
40-45 lbs.....	26.50@28.00	27.50@28.00	28.00@28.25	28.00@28.25
45-50 lbs.....	26.50@28.00	27.50@28.00	28.00@28.25	28.00@28.25
50-60 lbs.....	26.50@28.00	27.50@28.00	28.00@28.25	28.00@28.25
LAMB, Good:				
30-40 lbs.....	25.00@26.50	26.00@26.50	26.50@26.75	26.50@26.75
40-45 lbs.....	25.00@26.50	26.00@26.50	26.50@26.75	26.50@26.75
45-50 lbs.....	25.00@26.50	26.00@26.50	26.50@26.75	26.50@26.75
50-60 lbs.....	25.00@26.50	26.00@26.50	26.50@26.75	26.50@26.75
LAMB, Commercial:				
All weights.....	23.00@24.50	24.00@24.50	24.50@24.75	24.50@24.75
LAMB, Utility:				
All weights.....	20.75@22.25	21.75@22.25	22.25@22.50	22.25@22.50
MUTTON (Ewe), 70 lbs. down:				
Good.....	13.75@15.25	14.75@15.25	14.75@15.25	15.25@15.50
Commercial.....	12.50@14.00	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.00	14.00@14.25
Utility.....	11.25@12.75	12.25@12.75	12.75@13.00	12.75@13.00
Fresh Pork Cuts: ¹				
LOINS No. 1 (Bladeless Incl.):				
8-10 lbs.....	27.00@28.25	28.00@28.75	28.00@28.75	28.00@28.75
10-12 lbs.....	27.00@28.25	28.00@28.75	28.00@28.75	28.00@28.75
12-15 lbs.....	25.50@26.75	26.50@27.25	26.50@27.25	26.50@27.25
16-22 lbs.....	24.50@25.75	25.50@26.25	25.50@26.25	25.50@26.25
SHOULDERS, Skinned, N. Y. Style:				
8-12 lbs.....	26.00@26.75		27.00@27.25	27.00@27.25
BUTTS, Boston Style:				
4-8 lbs.....	29.00@29.75		30.00@30.25	30.00@30.25
SPARE RIBS, Half sheets.....	19.00@19.75			
TRIMMINGS, Regular.....	22.00@22.75			

¹Includes heifer 300-450 lbs. and steer down to 300 lbs. at Chicago. ²Includes koshered beef sales at Chicago. ³Skin on at Chicago and New York; equivalent weights skin off at Boston and Philadelphia. ⁴Based on 50-100 lb. box sales to retailers.

All quotations in dollars per hundredweight. Beef, veal, lamb and mutton prices apply to straight and calculated carcass bases.

BUTCHERS' FAT

Shop fat.....	\$3.25 per cwt.
Breast fat.....	4.25 per cwt.
Edible suet.....	5.00 per cwt.
Inedible suet.....	4.75 per cwt.

FANCY MEATS

Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed, per lb.....	16
Fresh steer tongues, l.e. trimmed, per lb.....	30
Sweetbread, beef, per lb.....	25
Sweetbread, veal, a pair.....	68
Beef kidneys, per lb.....	13
Mutton kidneys, each.....	5
Lamb fries, per lb.....	32
Livers, beef, per lb.....	31
Ox-tails, per lb.....	18
Beef hanging tenders, per lb.....	30

CHICAGO PROV. SHIPMENTS

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ended December 26, 1942, compared with the previous week and same week of a year ago.

	Week Dec. 26	Previous week	Same week '41
Cured meats, lbs.	22,250,000	36,153,000	21,841,000
Fresh meats, lbs.	29,558,000	55,901,000	53,394,000
Lard, lbs.	4,539,000	8,354,000	10,179,000

Business Very Limited in Tallow and Grease Markets

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 30, 1942

TALLOW.—This market in the East has been very quiet and the holidays have practically eliminated trading. A firm undertone continues and any product made available has little or no trouble finding buyers. It is reported that there is a little better supply of inedible tallow than edible product, but by no means is the supply large enough for the demand. That has been the case most of the year and scarcity has held prices at maximum levels most of the time. Most buying orders have never been completely filled in recent months, with demand far ahead of supplies. The bulk of the business this week was done rather quietly, all product going at full ceiling prices, f.o.b. shipping point. Some fancy, choice and prime was reported moved, but practically no edible tallow was offered to the buying side.

STEARINE.—This market is quiet and unchanged. Undertone firm and buyers paying full ceiling prices for all offerings.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Not a great deal of oil is being offered and the holiday period has limited trading more than ever. Demand is broad for all grades, but selling is very light. Quotations continue unchanged, with pure at 17½¢; extra, 14¢, and No. 1, 15¼¢.

OLEO OIL.—Oleo oil is little changed again this week with the trade holding a firm tone. Buyers are continually in search of product, but offerings remain slim most of the time.

GREASES.—The eastern grease trade wound up the old year in a very quiet way. Buyers were in the market at all times for product, but had little or no luck filling their needs. This has been the case most of the time in recent months, with offerings far shorter than call. Most product which was moved this week was on previous contracts, while open sales were reported only to preferred buyers. Full ceiling prices ruled on all grades.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 30, 1942

TALLOW.—The holiday spirit continued in the Chicago tallow market this week and there was very little trading during the first few days. Last week's business wound up slow, although a few houses here and there moved tanks of various grades. The trade maintained a firm tone at all times and was very healthy again this week. Buyers were holding out little hope of any improvement in trade in the near future, and pointed out that 1942 was a year of many trials. Government regulations and ceilings made the trade rather uncertain at all times, but one outstanding feature was the unlimited demand. The market broke below ceiling levels on only a few occasions, while the balance of the time sales were at full ceiling levels, with buyers wanting more than was offered. A similar situation continued this week and only odd sales of fancy were reported at 8½¢; choice at 8½¢; prime, 8½¢; lower grades at maximum prices.

STEARINE.—Practically no action was reported in this market. Buyers are still in need of product, but are unable to make sizeable purchases. The ceiling price of 10.61c continues.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Quotations were: Pure, 18½¢, and cold test, 26¢.

GREASE OIL.—Quotations were as follows: No. 1, 13½¢; No. 2, 13½¢; extra, 14½¢; extra No. 1, 14¢; extra winter strained, 14½¢; prime burning, 15½¢; prime inedible, 15¢ and special No. 1, 13½¢; acidless tallow oil is quoted at 13½¢.

GREASES.—Smaller hog marketings are restricting the amount of grease being made available to buyers and the trade has a very firm tone. Taking stock of 1942 marketing conditions, buyers report that never before has a year been so uncertain. There was never a lag in buying, with ceiling prices prevailing most of the time. Business this week was very thin.

BY-PRODUCTS MARKETS

(Quotations are basis Chicago, Dec. 30.)

The abbreviated week of trading in by-products found very few sales made. Demand for everything in the list is very strong with most demand centering around hoofmeal and tankage. Full ceiling prices rule and there is no accumulation at any point. Offerings as a whole are very scanty.

Blood

	Unit Ammonia
Unground, loose	\$5.38*

Digester Feed Tankage Materials

Unground, per unit ammonia	\$5.53*
Liquid, stick, tank cars	2.50

Packinghouse Feeds

	Carlots, Per ton
60% digester tankage, bulk	\$71.04*
50% meat and bone scraps, bulk	68.00*
†Blood-meal	87.20*
Special steam bone-meal	\$0.00@52.50

Bone Meals (Fertilizer Grades)

	Per ton
Steam, ground, 3 & 50	\$35.00@36.00
Steam, ground, 2 & 25	35.00@36.00

Fertilizer Materials

	Per ton
High grade tankage, ground	\$ 3.85@ 4.00n
10@11% ammonia	\$ 30.00@31.00
Bone tankage, unground, per ton	4.35@ 4.50
Hoof meal	4.35@ 4.50

Dry Rendered Tankage

	Per unit
Hard pressed and expeller unground	\$1.21*
45 to 52% protein (low test)	1.21*
57 to 62% protein (high test)	1.21*

Gelatine and Glue Stocks

	Per cwt.
Calf trimmings (limed)	\$1.00*
Hide trimmings (limed) .....	.90*
Sinews and pizzies (green, salted)	1.00*

	Per ton
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	\$40.00@42.00n
Pig skin scraps and trim, per lb.	7¼¢ @ 7½¢

*Denotes ceiling price, f.o.b. shipping point.

Bones and Hoofs

	Per ton
Round shins, heavy	\$65.00@75.00
light	65.00
Flat shins, heavy	60.00@65.00
light	60.00
Blades, buttocks, shoulders & thighs	57.50@60.00
Hoofs, white	55.00@57.50
Hoofs, house run, assorted	37.50
Junk bones	31.00@32.00

Animal Hair

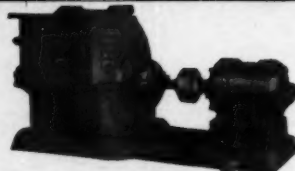
Winter coll dried, per ton	\$ 60.00
Summer coll dried, per ton	32.50
Winter processed, black, lb.	nominal
Winter processed, gray, lb.	8
Cattle switches	4 @ 4½

†Based on 15 units of ammonia.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

A plan of reorganization for Roberts & Oake, Inc., Chicago pork processor, was approved recently by federal judge John P. Barnes. Submitted by James P. Carey, jr., trustee in bankruptcy for the company, the plan would eliminate the \$1 par common stock from participation in the reorganized company. Maturity of the 6 per cent first mortgage bonds due in 1944 will be extended ten years, with interest rate unchanged. The plan also calls for payment by May 1, 1943, of 20 per cent of the principal amount of the bonds, and payment of accrued bond interest from November 1, 1940, to November 1 of this year. A new issue of no par common stock, to be exchanged share-for-share for the present \$1.80 no par cumulative preference stock, is provided.

EASTERN FERTILIZER MARKETS

New York, December 29, 1942

Due to the holidays very little trading was reported and conditions will probably be quiet for another week. Bonemeal was in heavy demand and there were only a few re-sale lots on the market as most producers are sold up for some time to come. Fertilizer manufacturers are short of many materials and will probably have to use substitute materials for the ones that are not obtainable. A few cars of cracklings moved at the ceiling prices. The entire market maintained a firm tone at all times with offerings of all products small.

OLEOMARGARINE

F. O. B. CHICAGO

White domestic vegetable.....	10
White animal fat.....	15
Water churned pastry.....	17½
Milk churned pastry.....	18½
Vegetable type.....	18½

VEGETABLE OILS

Crude cotton seed oil, in tanks, f.o.b. Valley points, prompt.....	12½
White deodorized, bbls., f.o.b. Chgo.....	16½
Yellow deodorized.....	16½
Soap stock, 50% f.o.b., f.o.b. consuming points.....	2½ @ 2½
Soybean oil, in tanks, f.o.b. mills.....	11½
Corn oil, in tanks, f.o.b. mills.....	12½

Cotton Oil Futures Trade Stagnant in Holiday Week

THIS week's business in cottonseed oil futures in New York was a repetition of a week earlier, in that sales were lacking. The few contracts now open in the market are hardly enough to encourage any trading and only a few operators were working.

The cotton oil futures market was hard hit this year. Restrictions and broad demand held prices at maximum levels most of the time. Offerings of new contracts were few and far between and as the year draws to a close there is less on the market than in many years. The unsatisfactory condition of the market is due mostly to the war, which has also affected all related markets, members of the trade report.

There was little to report in the crude and refined markets. Quiet sales were probably made, but they were not reported.

The same is true in the shortening market. Buyers are finding it hard to fill their needs and the majority of sales

reported are in small lots. Quotations on 10-drum lots are 16½¢ for standard and 17½¢ for hydrogenated.

SOYBEAN OIL—Conditions have changed little in this market in recent weeks. Crushers are reluctant to supply oils on full ceiling bids and appear content to work on a hand-to-mouth basis. The ceiling price of 11½¢, Decatur, was freely bid at all points, including the East, but practically no tank sales were brought to light. Buyers are fairly well resigned to the fact that there will be little increase in offerings after the first of the year, it is reported.

PEANUT OIL—Offerings are only moderate and demand is far greater than supplies. Accordingly, the market maintains a firm tone with bids at ceiling levels failing to attract any selling. It appears that crushers have much the same attitude as in the soybean market and prospects are for a thin trade, traders report. Most any amount of oil would move at ceiling levels if offerings were made.

PALM OIL—Quotations are nominal and at ceiling levels. The amount of oil being offered is almost too light to test the list of quotations. Majority of sales are made in small lots.

COTTONSEED OIL—Southeast crude was quoted Wednesday at 12½¢ @ 12½¢; Valley 12½¢ and Texas, 12½¢ at common points.

Futures market transactions for the week at New York were:

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1942

	Range	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Pr. cl.
January.....	14.45	14.45
February.....	14.45	14.45
March.....	14.45	14.45
April.....	14.45	14.45
May.....	14.45	14.45

No sales.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1942

January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.45	14.45
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.45	14.45
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.45	14.45
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.45	14.45
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.45	14.45

No sales.

(See later markets on page 31.)

FERTILIZER PRICES

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY

Ammoniates

Ammonium sulphate, bulk, per ton, basis ex-vessel Atlantic ports.....	\$29.20
Blood, dried, 16% per unit.....	4.95
Unground fish scrap, dried, 11½% ammonia, 16% B. P. L., f.o.b. fish factory.....	4.75 & 10c
Fish meal, foreign, 11½% ammonia, 10% B. P. L., c.i.f. spot.....	55.00
January shipment.....	55.00
Fish scrap (acidulated), 7% ammonia, 3% A. P. A., f.o.b. fish factories.....	4.60 & 50c
Soda nitrate, per net ton, bulk, ex-vessel Atlantic and Gulf ports.....	30.00
in 200-lb. bags.....	32.40
in 100-lb. bags.....	33.00
Fertilizer tankage, ground, 10% ammonia, 10% B. P. L., bulk.....	4.25 & 10c
Feeding tankage, unground, 10-12% ammonia, 15% B. P. L., bulk.....	5.10

Phosphates

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50 bags, per ton, f.o.b. works.....	\$39.00
Bone meal, raw, 4½% and 50%, in bags, per ton, f.o.b. works.....	37.50
Superphosphate, bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore, per ton, 16% fat.....	10.10

Dry Rendered Tankage

50/55% protein, unground.....	\$1.00
60% protein, unground.....	1.00

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HIDES AND SKINS

Limited trade in packer hides involving a few cars against open permits—All hide and calfskin markets well sold up at ceilings.

Chicago

HIDES.—There was a little scattered trading in the big packer hide market at the end of last week, involving a few cars of heavy native cows and possibly also a few cars of heavy steers, although details as to the volume were not confirmed. There are still quite a few unfilled WPB buying permits in the market at early mid-week; these permits expire at the end of the month and it is probable that a few more cars of hides will move quietly before the expiration date. All packers are closely sold to the end of Nov., and into early Dec. at some points.

The larger outside packers are also closely sold up, as are also the New York packers. Ceiling prices have been available for all descriptions, as listed. Colorados generally have been moving under the optional method of salting, heavy Colorados being salted and sold with other heavy brands at 14½¢, while light and extreme light brands move together also at 14½¢.

The Pacific Coast market is sold up to the end of Nov., with 13½¢, flat, for steers and cows, f.o.b. shipping points, freely paid during the earlier activity.

Outside small packer Nov. productions were cleared couple weeks back. Some lots sold at the ceiling prices, as listed; others were graded at time of take-up and sold on selected basis at full packer prices.

Judging from the figures available from week to week so far during this month, the federal inspected slaughter during Dec. will probably be more than 15 percent below that of the same month last year.

The keen demand for hides, and prospects of lighter supplies at the end of Dec., has held the country hide market fully steady. All trading recently has been on an all-weight basis, at full ceiling price of 15c, flat, trimmed, or 14c flat, untrimmed, f.o.b. shipping points. Tanner selections are quotable only nominally in the absence of any recent offerings.

FOREIGN WET SALTED HIDES.—Action has been lacking so far this week in the South American market, which is not unusual during the short holiday week. Just prior to the holiday, two packs of standard steers, a pack of light steers and a pack of heavy reject steers sold at unchanged prices. Another pack of 5,000 frigorifico Nacional Montevideo heavy steers sold equal to 16½¢, a steady price.

CALF AND KIPSKINS.—All packers cleared their Nov. production of calfskins earlier at ceiling prices, 27c for heavies and 23½¢ for lights. The city calfskin market was also sold up then at 20½¢ for 8/10 lb., and 23c for 10/15 lb., outside cities going at same prices. Straight country calf are salable at 16c for 10 lb. and down and 18c for 10/15 lb., f.o.b. shipping point.

Packer Nov. kipskins were also moved earlier at 20c for natives and 17½¢ for brands, the maximum prices. City kipskins sold then at 18c for 15-30 lb. natives and 17c for brands; straight countries are quotable at 16c, flat, f.o.b. shipping point.

Packer regular slunks are salable at \$1.10, flat; hairless quoted 55c, flat.

HORSEHIDES.—Under date of Dec. 24, the WPB issued a supplementary order, prohibiting tanners or converters from putting into process during Jan. more than 100% of their basic monthly quota of wet salted horsehide fronts; the figure of 80% of basic monthly quota was set for butts and shanks. Trade is still light on horsehides and moving in a routine way at individual ceilings; city renderers, manes and tails on, usually sell at \$7.00@7.75, selected, f.o.b. nearby sections; trimmed renderers \$7.10@7.25, del'd Chgo.; mixed city and country lots \$6.50@6.60, Chgo.

SHEEPSKINS.—Active demand for packer shearlings, with production

slowing up now, keeps market sold up at ceiling prices. Two cars sold early this week, No. 1's at \$2.15, No. 2's \$1.90, No. 3's \$1.00 and No. 4's 40c. Pickled skins are showing more black cockle now but are moving steadily at individual ceilings, by grades; general market quoted around \$7.50 per doz. packer production. There has been trading in packer Dec. wool pelts, involving about four cars, at \$3.70 per cwt. liveweight basis, for stock running mostly westerns, with Fall clips out and usual discount for burry pelts. Others quote market in a range of \$3.60@3.75 per cwt. liveweight basis, for mostly westerns.

CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS

Quotation on hides at Chicago for the week ended Dec. 30, 1942:

PACKER HIDES			
	Week ended Dec. 30	Prev. week	Cor. week, 1941
Hvy. nat. str.	@15½	@15½	@15½
Hvy. Tex. str.	@14½	@14½	@14½
Hvy. butt	@14½	@14½	@14½
brnd'd str.	@14½	@14½	@14½
Hvy. Col. str.	@14	@14	@14
Ex-light Tex. str.	@15	@15	@15
Brnd'd cows	@14½	@14½	@14½
Hvy. nat. cows	@15½	@15½	@15½
Lt. nat. cows	@15½	@15½	@15½
Nat. bulls	@12	@12	@12
Brnd'd bulls	@11	@11	@11
Calfskins	23½	23½	23½
Kips, nat.	@20	@20	@20
Kips, brnd'd	@17½	@17½	@17½
Slunks, reg.	@1.10	@1.10	@1.10
Slunks, hrl.	@55	@55	@55

CITY AND OUTSIDE SMALL PACKERS			
Nat. all-wts.	@15	@15	@15½
Branded	@14	@14	@14½
Nat. bulls	@11½	@11½	@12
Brnd'd bulls	@10½	@10½	@11
Calfskins	20½	20½	20½
Kips	@18	@18	@18
Slunks, reg.	@1.20	@1.10	@1.10
Slunks, hrl.	@55	@55	@55

All packer hides and all calf and kipskins quoted on trimmed, selected basis; small packer hides quoted flat, trimmed; all slunks quoted flat.

COUNTRY HIDES			
Hvy. steers	@14	@14	@13
Hvy. cows	@14	@14	13 @13½
Butts	@15	@15	14½ @15
Extremes	@15	@15	@15
Bulls	10 @10½	10 @10½	@9½
Calfskins	16 @18	16 @18	@18
Kipskins	@16	@16	@16
Horsehides	6.50@7.75	6.50@7.75	6.25@7.10

All country hides and skins quoted on flat basis.

SHEEPSKINS			
Pkr. Shearings	@2.25	@2.15	1.75@1.80
Dry pelts	27 @28	27 @28	24 @25

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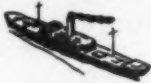
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AMA PURCHASES

AND



ANNOUNCEMENTS

AMENDMENTS.—Recent amendments to Schedule FSC-10 included amendment 9, revision 2, revealing changes in detailed specification for Type "C," unit M-1, meat and beans in 12-oz cans. Amendment 12, revision 1, changes detailed specifications for RR type ration.

NOTICE.—Special notice G-14, states: "Until further notice and until a formal amendment will be issued, it will be permissible to package Item 29, frozen pork loins, in either nailed wood or a 100-point solid fiber, weather proof, container having a net maximum capacity of 45 to 55 lbs. The approximate dimensions of this container shall be: 10 to 15-lb. range, 30 by 10 by 8½ in.; 15 to 20-lb. range, 32 by 10 by 8½ in. These specifications shall supersede those designated for Item 29 as contained in announcement G-12 issued December 21, 1942."

PURCHASES.—Purchases by the FSCC for the week ended December 19 included 18,854,000 lbs. canned pork; 628,000 lbs. dehydrated pork; 13,438,076 lbs. cured pork; 3,445,000 lbs. Wiltshire sides; 6,260,000 lbs. fresh frozen pork loins; 255,000 lbs. salted pigs feet; 4,931,000 lbs. frozen lamb; 1,260,000 lbs. frozen mutton; 1,235,000 lbs. frozen boneless beefs; 1,230,000 lbs. veal sides and 34,940,703 lbs. of colored margarine.

STOCKYARD CORP. PROFITS

Net income of United Stockyards Corp. for the fiscal year ended October 31 was \$452,199, an increase of \$169,583 over the figure for a year ago. The corporation during the year spent \$172,673 for new facilities to increase capacity and improve its operations.

WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

WEDNESDAY'S CLOSING

Provisions

Most of the business completed in the provision trade as the year drew to a close was in small lots. The exception to part-car trading was on loins and a fair volume of heavies were moved. All prices were at ceiling levels. Hogs at Chicago dropped 20c with a late top of \$14.35.

Cottonseed Oil

Valley crude 12½c; Southeast, 12½c; 12½c; Texas, 12½c.

Quotations on New York bleachable cottonseed oil, Wednesday close, were: Jan. 14.45; Feb. 14.45; Mar. 14.45; April 14.45; May 14.45; July 14.45; no sales.

LATE DEVELOPMENTS

WASHINGTON.—According to reports, OPA is postponing the effective date for filing zone prices for each grade of fabricated beef cuts by persons making sales to purveyors of meals, war procurement agencies or other government agencies under paragraph (o) of Section 1364.452 of MPR 169. Effective date is being postponed from December 28 to January 11, 1943.

CANADIAN INSPECTED KILL

Canadian inspected slaughter in November, 1942, compared:

	Nov. 1942	Nov. 1941
Cattle	118,867	109,381
Calves	42,340	47,755
Hogs	640,174	714,531
Sheep	135,221	111,721
	11 mos. 1942	11 mos. 1941
Cattle	877,685	917,960
Calves	637,758	683,014
Hogs	5,514,614	5,586,652
Sheep	767,355	770,344

CORN BELT DIRECT TRADING

(Reported by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Administration.)

Des Moines, Ia., December 29.—At the 19 concentration yards and 11 packing plants in Iowa and Minnesota, prices reacted after sharply higher levels and ended 5 to 20c lower with sows showing the most decline.

Hogs, good to choice:

160-180 lb.	\$13.00@14.00
180-220 lb.	13.75@14.25
220-350 lb.	14.00@14.25
350-360 lb.	14.00@14.25

Sows:

270-300 lb.	\$13.80@14.10
300-400 lb.	13.65@14.00
400-550 lb.	13.60@13.95

Receipts of hogs at Corn Belt markets for the week ended December 29:

	This week	Last week
Thursday, Dec. 24	69,500	54,300
Friday, Dec. 25	Hel.	58,900
Saturday, Dec. 26	38,500	45,200
Monday, Dec. 28	35,900	34,200
Tuesday, Dec. 29	58,000	44,200

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

Livestock prices at Jersey City December 28, 1942, as reported by the Agricultural Marketing Administration:

CATTLE:

Steers, choice	nominal
Cows, medium to good	\$11.00@13.00
Cows, cutter and common	8.50@10.50
Cows, canners	8.00 down
Bulls, good	13.50@14.00
Bulls, medium	12.00@13.25
Bulls, cutter to common	10.50@11.75

CALVES:

Vealers, good to choice	\$17.00@18.00
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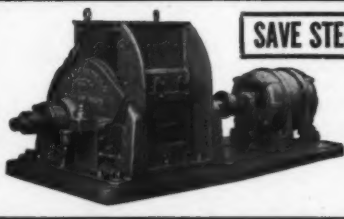
HOGS:

Hogs, good and choice	\$15.10
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LAMBS:

Lambs, good	nominal
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LIVESTOCK MARKETS *Weekly Review*

MOST PIGS FARROWED IN CORN BELT

All states in the North Central section (Corn Belt) reported more pigs saved from the 1941 fall crop than a year earlier. Percentage increases were shown in all states compared with the crop a year earlier, although there was a wide variation in the amount of gain between various states. Wisconsin, with a gain of 8 per cent in fall crop, had the smallest increase, while North Dakota with an increase of 60 per cent, showed the greatest. On an average, the Corn Belt states showed a 20 per cent increase in the fall pig crop compared with a year earlier.

The combined spring and fall pig crop was larger in all regions than in 1941. The South Central states, with a gain of 35 per cent, reported the greatest increase. The percentage increase in the Corn Belt was 21 per cent, while the entire country had 24 per cent more hogs saved than a year earlier. Preliminary estimates on this year's crop (104,734,000 head) is a new all-time high mark.

Seventy-three per cent of the hogs farrowed in both the spring and fall season of 1942 were in the North Central states. The South Central was second high with 15 per cent. More hogs were farrowed in Iowa than any other state. Illinois was second while other Midwest states ranked among the leaders.

The 1943 goals for all sections are far in excess of production figures for 1942.

FALL PIG CROPS IN NORTH CENTRAL STATES (CORN BELT)
(000 omitted)

States	Average 1939-39	1940 ^a	1941 ^b	1942 ^b	Per cent of 1941
Ohio	1,980	2,481	2,491	2,929	118
Indiana	2,339	3,100	3,294	3,081	112
Illinois	2,441	3,117	3,594	4,205	117
Michigan	567	706	751	867	115
Wisconsin	854	1,057	1,337	1,440	108
Eastern Corn Belt.....	8,121	10,461	11,467	13,132	115
Minnesota	1,163	1,458	1,735	2,112	120
Iowa	3,252	3,360	4,973	5,760	116
Missouri	2,087	2,454	2,507	3,551	124
North Dakota	123	102	128	205	160
South Dakota	371	286	389	504	130
Nebraska	1,068	681	1,071	1,602	150
Kansas	1,063	827	1,189	1,692	142
Western Corn Belt.....	9,147	9,478	12,362	15,426	125
Total Corn Belt.....	17,268	19,939	23,829	28,558	120

COMBINED SPRING AND FALL PIG CROPS BY REGIONS
(000 omitted)

Region	Average 1939-39	1940 ^a	1941 ^b	1942 ^b	Per cent of 1941
North Atlantic	1,493	1,668	1,558	1,918	123
North Central	52,056	57,276	61,524	74,535	121
South Atlantic	5,504	6,122	6,072	7,518	124
South Central	10,344	11,037	11,739	15,829	135
Western	3,092	3,737	3,834	4,984	129
United States	72,399	79,840	84,727	104,734	124

^aRevised. ^bPreliminary.

Revise Food Needs For Army and Allies

RECENT war developments have brought an upward revision in estimates of probable military and lend-lease food and textile requirements in 1943. Domestic consumer demand for agricultural products also will continue to increase in 1943 as a result of further gains in employment and consumer income, the Department of Agriculture reports.

Around one quarter of the expected 1943 domestic production of food probably will be required for our own military forces and for our Allies. Earlier estimates indicated about 20 per cent of production would be required for these purposes in 1943 compared with 13 per cent this year and 4 per cent in 1941. The volume of 1943 food production remaining for domestic non-military use may be about the same as the average for 1935-39, but around 10 per cent smaller than in 1942.

Production Incentives

A large increase in aggregate demand for domestic agricultural products, particularly for food, is anticipated for 1943. Livestock production and crop acreage goals for 1943, with 1937-41 average crop yields, would result in a rise in food production from this year's total of 127 per cent of the 1935-39 average to 133 per cent in 1943. This would be the seventh consecutive year (1937-43 inclusive) in which food production exceeded that of any previous year.

Although prospects are for an almost limitless demand for most agricultural products in 1943, farmers have been given additional assurance of attractive returns by a pledge from the Secretary of Agriculture that the Department will support the prices of many prod-



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ucts as a contribution to the 1943 program. This general pledge was accompanied by announcement of support of prices until mid-1944 or later for many products at more than 90 per cent of parity. The Department also will assist farmers in their production and marketing problems through making labor available, providing technical assistance, through loans, and by other means.

The 1943 demand for farm products generally will be in excess of current production. Under these conditions rationing of agricultural products will be necessary to assure equitable distribution of the reduced supply among the civilian population.

In October, new legislation gave added powers to the government for controlling the prices of agricultural products. As a result, 90 per cent of all food products now are subject to retail price controls compared with around 60 per cent previously. At wholesale, nearly all processed foods and more than 60 per cent of farm products now are subject to price ceilings. Prior to October practically none of the farm products were subject to price ceilings, although around 75 per cent of food had been subject to ceilings since May.

Wholesale prices of nonagricultural commodities are no higher now than they were seven months ago, according to the weekly Bureau of Labor Statistics price index. Practically all commodities used in computation of this index of prices have been subject to governmental control since last May.

Shortage of Good Beef is Predicted for Canada

MONTREAL.—A shortage of top-quality beef within the next month is forecast by livestock officials. It is predicted, however, that, due to heavy buying of poultry in the Christmas and New Year's season, pressure on the beef situation will be relieved and the scarcity will not be felt until mid-January.

Reasons given for the impending beef shortage are varied. In the opinion of livestock men, there are fewer cattle in the country than forecast in official accounts. Another explanation is that during the last beef shortage farmers paid high competitive prices for cattle—prices exceeding present ceiling prices—and are now faced with a situation where they would have to incur a loss in order to release their cattle for beef. Therefore, according to authoritative reports, they are holding the cattle until spring, when the additional weight gained and seasonal increases in price would warrant the sale.

Aggravating the difficulties, these sources say, is the small marginal price range between "good" quality beef and "poor" quality. As a result, the farmer, able to sell his "poor" quality beef cattle at a ceiling price almost equal to that set for "good" quality, is holding on to the better-grade cattle.

LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LEADING MARKETS

Livestock prices at five western markets, Tuesday, December 29, 1942, reported by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Administration:

Hogs (soft & oily not quoted):	CHICAGO	NAT. STK. YDS.	OMAHA	KANS. CITY	ST. PAUL
BARROWS & GILTS:					
Good and Choice:					
120-140 lbs.	\$13.25@13.75	\$13.15@13.75		\$13.85@14.25	\$14.00@14.15
140-160 lbs.	13.50@14.35	13.65@14.25		14.10@14.40	14.15 only
160-180 lbs.	14.00@14.50	14.15@14.75	\$14.00@14.35	14.35@14.50	14.15 only
180-200 lbs.	14.35@14.60	14.65@14.75	14.20@14.40	14.25@14.50	14.15 only
200-220 lbs.	14.45@14.60	14.65@14.75	14.25@14.40	14.35@14.50	14.15 only
220-240 lbs.	14.45@14.60	14.65@14.75	14.25@14.40	14.40@14.50	14.15 only
240-270 lbs.	14.40@14.60	14.60@14.75	14.25@14.40	14.40@14.50	14.15 only
270-300 lbs.	14.40@14.60	14.45@14.70	14.25@14.40	14.40@14.50	14.15 only
300-330 lbs.	14.40@14.55	14.40@14.60	14.25@14.40	14.40@14.50	14.15 only
330-360 lbs.	14.40@14.55	14.35@14.50	14.25@14.35	14.40@14.50	14.15 only
SOWS:					
Good and Choice:					
270-300 lbs.	14.30@14.40	14.00@14.10	14.00@14.15	13.75@13.85	13.90 only
300-330 lbs.	14.30@14.40	14.00@14.10	14.00@14.15	13.75@13.85	13.90 only
300-360 lbs.	14.30@14.40	13.90@14.10	14.00@14.15	13.75@13.85	13.90 only
360-400 lbs.	14.25@14.35	13.85@14.10	13.90@14.10	13.65@13.75	13.90 only
Good:					
400-450 lbs.	14.15@14.25	13.75@13.90	13.90@14.10	13.65@13.75	13.90 only
450-550 lbs.	14.00@14.25	13.65@13.85	13.90@14.00	13.65@13.75	13.90 only
Medium:					
250-550 lbs.	13.25@13.75	13.50@13.85	13.50@13.90	13.65@13.75	13.75@13.90
Slaughter Cattle, Vealers and Calves:					
STEERS, Choice:					
700-900 lbs.	15.00@16.00	14.75@15.75	14.00@15.25	14.25@15.25	15.00@16.00
900-1100 lbs.	15.25@16.50	15.00@16.00	14.25@15.50	14.25@15.50	15.25@16.25
1100-1300 lbs.	15.50@16.75	15.25@16.00	14.50@15.75	14.50@15.50	15.25@16.25
1300-1500 lbs.	15.50@16.75	15.25@16.00	14.75@15.75	14.50@15.50	15.25@16.25
STEERS, Good:					
700-900 lbs.	14.00@15.00	13.75@15.00	13.25@14.25	13.25@14.25	14.25@15.25
900-1100 lbs.	14.00@15.25	14.00@15.25	13.50@14.75	13.25@14.25	14.25@15.25
1100-1300 lbs.	14.00@15.50	14.25@15.25	13.50@14.75	13.25@14.50	14.25@15.25
1300-1500 lbs.	14.00@15.50	14.25@15.25	13.50@14.75	13.25@14.50	14.25@15.25
STEERS, Medium:					
700-1100 lbs.	11.75@14.00	12.00@14.25	11.50@13.50	11.75@13.25	11.75@14.25
1100-1300 lbs.	11.75@14.00	12.25@14.25	11.75@13.50	12.00@13.25	11.75@14.25
STEERS, Common:					
700-1100 lbs.	10.75@11.75	10.75@12.25	10.00@11.75	10.25@12.00	10.50@11.75
HEIFERS, Choice:					
600-800 lbs.	14.75@15.50	14.25@15.25	13.50@14.75	14.00@15.00	14.25@15.75
800-1000 lbs.	15.00@16.00	14.50@15.50	13.50@14.75	14.25@15.00	14.25@15.75
HEIFERS, Good:					
600-800 lbs.	13.75@14.50	12.75@14.50	12.25@13.50	12.50@14.00	12.25@14.25
800-1000 lbs.	14.00@15.00	13.00@14.50	12.25@13.50	12.50@14.25	12.25@14.25
HEIFERS, Medium:					
500-900 lbs.	11.00@14.00	11.00@13.00	10.25@12.25	10.50@12.50	10.25@12.25
HEIFERS, Common:					
500-900 lbs.	9.00@11.00	9.50@11.25	9.00@10.25	9.25@10.50	9.00@10.25
COWS, All Weights:					
Good	12.75@14.00	12.00@13.00	11.25@12.50	11.25@12.75	10.50@12.50
Medium	10.25@12.75	8.75@12.00	9.50@11.25	9.75@11.25	9.50@10.50
Cutter and common	8.50@10.25	8.00@ 9.75	7.50@ 9.50	7.75@ 9.75	8.25@ 9.50
Canner	6.75@ 8.50	6.75@ 8.00	6.25@ 7.50	6.25@ 7.75	7.00@ 8.25
BULLS (Ygs. Excl.), All Weights:					
Beef, good	13.25@14.25	12.25@13.00	12.75@13.50	12.00@12.50	12.25@13.25
Sausage, good	13.25@14.00	12.25@13.00	12.50@13.25	12.00@12.50	12.25@13.25
Sausage, medium	12.00@13.25	11.00@12.50	10.50@12.50	11.50@12.25	11.50@12.25
Sausage, cutter & com.	10.00@12.00	9.00@11.00	9.25@10.50	9.00@11.00	10.25@11.50
VEALERS, All Weights:					
Good and choice	13.75@16.00	14.50@15.75	13.00@15.00	13.00@15.00	13.00@15.50
Common and medium	10.50@13.75	12.25@14.50	9.00@13.00	9.00@13.00	9.00@13.00
Cull	8.50@10.50	8.50@12.25	7.50@ 9.00	7.50@ 9.00	7.00@ 9.00
CALVES, 500 lbs. down:					
Good and choice	12.25@14.00	11.50@13.50	11.00@13.00	11.00@13.00	.....
Common and medium	9.50@12.25	8.75@11.50	8.50@11.00	8.50@11.00	.....
Cull	8.25@ 9.50	7.50@ 8.75	7.00@ 8.50	7.50@ 8.50	.....

Slaughter Lambs and Sheep:

LAMBS:					
Good and choice*.....	15.40@16.00	15.00@15.75	15.00@15.50	15.00@15.50	15.00@15.40
Medium and good*.....	14.00@15.35	13.50@14.75	14.25@14.75	13.75@14.75	13.00@14.75
Common	11.50@13.75	9.50@13.25	11.50@14.00	11.50@13.50	10.00@12.75
YLG. WETHERS:					
Good and choice*.....	13.25@14.25	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	12.50@13.50	.....
Medium and good*.....	11.50@13.00	11.25@13.00	11.75@13.00	11.25@12.25	.....
EWES:					
Good and choice*.....	7.25@ 8.50	7.00@ 7.75	6.75@ 8.00	7.00@ 7.90	7.50@ 8.00
Common and medium....	6.00@ 7.25	5.75@ 7.00	5.50@ 6.75	5.75@ 7.00	5.75@ 7.25

*Quotations on woolled stock based on animals of current seasonal market weights and wool growth. Quotations on slaughter lambs and yearlings of good and choice and of medium and good grades, and on ewes of good and choice grades, as combined, represent lots averaging within the top half of the good and the top half of the medium grades, respectively.

PACIFIC COAST LIVESTOCK

Receipts for five days ended December 24:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Los Angeles	3,053	533	3,550	574
San Francisco	230	30	900	3,500
Portland	1,000	200	2,550	1,215

CHICAGO PACKER PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock in Chicago by the principal packers for the first day this week were as follows: 6,461 cattle, 396 calves, 15,168 hogs and 5,386 sheep.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, December 26, 1942, as reported to The National Provisioner:

CHICAGO

Armour and Company, 582 hogs; Swift & Company, 8,885 hogs; Wilson & Co., 1,811 hogs; Western Packing Co., Inc., 4,006 hogs; Agar Packing Co., 6,631 hogs; Shippers, 18,027 hogs; Others, 28,351 hogs.

Total: 18,104 cattle; 2,349 calves; 63,982 hogs; 22,907 sheep.

KANSAS CITY

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour and Company.....	3,205	158	1,624	8,550
Cudahy Pkg. Co.....	1,781	189	1,876	6,765
Swift & Company.....	2,245	340	9,577	7,902
Wilson & Co.....	1,758	278	1,976	4,148
Meyer Kornblum.....	1,243	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	7,106	149	3,636	5,565
Total.....	17,398	1,124	18,189	32,739

OMAHA

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour and Company.....	3,739	9,150	7,475
Cudahy Pkg. Co.....	2,942	5,107	6,122
Swift & Company.....	2,566	4,811	8,722
Wilson & Co.....	1,633	3,560	1,588
Others.....	.....	14,320	.....

Cattle and calves: Eagle Pkg. Co., 18; Grt. Omaha Pkg. Co., 50; Geo. Hoffman, 94; Kroger Pkg. Co., 647; Omaha Pkg. Co., 301; John Roth, 187; So. Omaha Pkg. Co., 563; Superb Pkg. Co., 937; Lincoln Pkg. Co., 57.

Total: 13,734 cattle and calves; 36,048 hogs and 18,857 sheep.

ST. JOSEPH

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Swift & Company.....	2,061	150	7,673	11,893
Armour and Company.....	2,248	160	6,949	5,117
Others.....	1,853	590	1,242	850
Total.....	6,162	600	15,864	17,440

Not including 16,333 hogs bought direct.

SIOUX CITY

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Cudahy Pkg. Co.....	1,940	62	9,855	6,735
Armour and Company.....	2,376	19	10,178	5,530
Swift & Company.....	2,005	21	6,300	4,796
Others.....	217	1	64	.....
Shippers.....	4,119	.....	6,236	2,337
Total.....	10,747	103	32,636	19,398

WICHITA

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Cudahy Pkg. Co.....	898	181	5,876	1,132
Dunn & Ostertag.....	39	.....	72	.....
Fred W. Dold.....	161	.....	291	.....
Sunflower Pkg. Co.....	32	.....	129	.....
Pioneer Pkg. Co.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Excel Pkg. Co.....	377	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	1,713	.....	501	86
Total.....	3,232	181	7,069	1,218

Not including 51 cattle and 1,741 hogs bought direct.

EAST ST. LOUIS

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour and Company.....	1,507	539	5,786	3,980
Swift & Company.....	2,262	1,727	10,048	2,586
Hunter Pkg. Co.....	1,307	.....	4,471	459
Hell Pkg. Co.....	.....	.....	1,210	.....
Krey Pkg. Co.....	.....	.....	1,193	.....
Laclede Pkg. Co.....	.....	.....	2,902	.....
Siehoff Pkg. Co.....	2,359	127	2,935	585
Others.....	2,905	1,511	15,267	.....
Shippers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	10,630	3,904	44,471	7,560

OKLAHOMA CITY

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour and Company.....	1,542	406	2,744	1,128
Wilson & Co.....	1,362	497	2,788	853
Others.....	99	6	607	.....
Total.....	3,003	909	11,139	1,981

Not including 39 cattle and 5,878 hogs bought direct.

CINCINNATI

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
S. W. Gall's Sons.....	17	.....	.....	185
E. Kahn's Sons Co.....	250	29	5,708	45
Lohrey Packing Co.....	.....	.....	106	.....
H. H. Meyer Pkg. Co.....	6	.....	2,980	.....
J. Schlachter.....	47	75	.....	17
J. & F. Schroth P. Co.....	14	.....	2,018	.....
J. P. Stegner Co.....	146	116	.....	7
Others.....	786	511	331	172
Shippers.....	220	.....	1,625	.....
Total.....	1,433	748	12,157	426

Not including 1,386 cattle, 102 calves, 1,524 hogs and 26 sheep bought direct.

DENVER

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Armour and Company.....	719	100	4,062	2,164
Swift & Company.....	602	30	5,961	2,975
Cudahy Pkg. Co.....	598	52	2,351	446
Others.....	1,336	180	1,676	560
Total.....	3,315	362	14,050	6,145

TOTAL PACKERS' PURCHASES

	Week ended Dec. 26	Prev. week	Cor. week, 1941
Cattle.....	87,738	111,516	107,193
Hogs.....	257,895	425,813	272,322
Sheep.....	128,062	195,724	135,066

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Statistics of livestock at the Chicago Union Stock Yards for current and comparative periods.

RECEIPTS

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Wed., Dec. 23.....	9,409	518	24,976	8,960
Thurs., Dec. 24.....	3,624	539	22,387	5,849
Fri., Dec. 25.....	Holiday.	.....	.....	.....
Sat., Dec. 26.....	388	18	13,346	7,806
Mon., Dec. 28.....	13,782	518	21,525	10,132
Tues., Dec. 29.....	8,500	1,200	36,000	5,000
*Week's total.....	28,282	1,718	57,525	15,132
Prev. week.....	19,804	2,108	58,568	19,150
Year ago.....	26,022	2,343	76,499	25,528
Two years ago.....	25,258	2,596	62,924	23,455

*Including 100 cattle, 3 calves, 12,260 hogs and 2,816 sheep direct to packers.

SHIPMENTS

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Wed., Dec. 23.....	4,576	201	4,813	1,015
Thurs., Dec. 24.....	1,968	106	3,398	1,079
Fri., Dec. 25.....	Holiday.	.....	.....	.....
Sat., Dec. 26.....	275	.....	932	220
Mon., Dec. 28.....	4,061	60	3,956	734
Tues., Dec. 29.....	4,000	100	3,000	200
Week's total.....	8,061	160	6,956	934
Prev. week.....	6,571	256	8,770	230
Year ago.....	6,662	213	7,120	4,430
Two years ago.....	6,820	446	8,325	4,897

DECEMBER AND YEAR RECEIPTS

	December		Year	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Cattle.....	100,516	171,097	2,167,302	2,021,745
Calves.....	18,016	17,539	247,024	241,533
Hogs.....	622,425	529,290	5,283,963	4,576,436
Sheep.....	220,682	180,663	2,568,207	2,166,535

†All receipts include directs.

HOG RECEIPTS, WEIGHTS AND PRICES

	No. Rec'd	Av. Wt., lbs.	Prices—Top	Prices—Av.
*Week ended Dec. 26.....	119,400	255	\$14.95	\$14.60
Previous week.....	163,998	254	14.30	14.05
Year ago.....	98,298	248	11.60	11.00
2 years ago.....	91,051	246	7.25	6.75
3 years ago.....	112,658	240	6.15	5.50
4 years ago.....	111,437	245	8.00	7.35
5 years ago.....	10,115	237	8.60	7.85
Av. 1937-1941.....	84,700	243	\$8.30	\$7.70

*Receipts and average weight for week ending Dec. 26, 1942, estimated.

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Lambs
Week ended Dec. 26.....	\$14.75	\$14.00	\$7.45	\$15.15
Previous week.....	14.65	14.05	7.50	15.05
Year ago.....	12.40	11.00	6.10	12.05
2 years ago.....	12.00	6.75	4.50	9.70
3 years ago.....	9.75	5.50	4.15	9.00
4 years ago.....	10.65	7.35	3.50	9.00
5 years ago.....	9.30	7.85	3.25	8.65
Av. 1937-1941.....	\$10.80	\$7.70	\$4.30	\$9.70

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES

Supplies of hogs purchased by Chicago packers and shippers, week ending Tuesday, Dec. 29:

	Week ended Dec. 29	Prev. week
Packers' purchases.....	36,421	39,405
Shippers' purchases.....	7,888	12,177
Total.....	44,309	52,182

LIVESTOCK AT 68 MARKETS

November receipts, local kill, shipments, as reported by the Agricultural Marketing Administration:

CATTLE

	Receipts	Local slaughter	Shipments
Nov., 1942.....	1,779,557	790,068	944,745
Nov., 1941.....	1,416,009	742,414	673,969
Nov., 5-yr. av.....	1,354,314	695,580	661,821

CALVES

	Receipts	Local slaughter	Shipments
Nov., 1942.....	755,294	373,163	389,962
Nov., 1941.....	605,868	311,968	287,469
Nov., 5-yr. av.....	612,692	331,768	283,070

HOGS

	Receipts	Local slaughter	Shipments
Nov., 1942.....	3,309,512	2,472,547	820,999
Nov., 1941.....	2,831,635	2,097,736	727,036
Nov., 5-yr. av.....	2,841,089	2,105,057	727,795

SHEEP AND LAMBS

	Receipts	Local slaughter	Shipments
Nov., 1942.....	2,779,743	1,435,296	1,363,454
Nov., 1941.....	1,818,235	904,673	945,494
Nov., 5-yr. av.....	1,849,642	943,175	929,343

Canadian Beef Ceilings

Advanced 50c per Cwt.

MONTREAL.—The Canadian War-time Prices and Trade Board announced that maximum wholesale prices for carcasses and quarters of beef advanced 50c per cwt. on Thursday, December 24, in line with the board's policy enunciated October 12. The order said wholesale prices for beef cuts are permitted to advance relatively but, because of a reduction in the charge allowed to wholesale operators for cutting beef, combined with recognition of variation in the seasonal demand for various cuts, most wholesale beef cut prices have been reduced.

Officials said that in only a very few cases have these prices been increased. The new maximum prices will be effective until February 11, 1943, when a further similar advance will take place. Subsequent seasonal advances will be made March 25, April 29 and a smaller one on May 27, when the peak will have been reached. Beef prices then will be free to fluctuate seasonally under that ceiling in accordance with actual cattle market conditions.

Officials of the board's food administration said that beef carcasses, sides, quarters and cuts, if shipped on or after December 21 to reach their destinations December 24 or later, may be invoiced at the new maximum prices.

Where sales have previously been agreed upon at the lower price, that price must prevail. On the new scale, the maximum price per cwt. for carcasses of commercial beef delivered in Toronto or southern Ontario zone, for example, will be \$17.75.

A retailer's maximum price, the board announcement said, is the sum of his laid-down cost of the carcass, side, quarter or cut, plus a mark-up not exceeding his basic period mark-up and not, in any event, exceeding 7c per lb. of beef.

NOVEMBER TRUCK RECEIPTS

Livestock receipts at 68 public stockyards throughout the country driven-in during November, 1942, included 985,197 cattle, 416,083 calves, 2,164,529 hogs and 1,032,148 sheep. During November last year truck receipts totaled 893,632 cattle, 379,006 calves, 1,893,199 hogs and 773,497 sheep.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER show the number of livestock slaughtered at 15 centers for the week ended Dec. 26, 1942:

	CATTLE		
	Week ended Dec. 26,	Prev. week	Cor. week, 1941
Chicago ¹	18,104	20,830	17,062
Kansas City	13,828	18,044	13,563
Omaha ²	11,486	15,245	12,942
East St. Louis	8,497	10,181	5,867
St. Joseph	5,597	5,458	4,596
Sioux City	4,950	7,512	6,122
Wichita ³	5,464	5,968	5,826
Philadelphia	1,955	2,071	1,503
Indianapolis	1,714	2,198	.....
New York & Jersey City	6,053	8,771	8,850
Oklahoma City ⁴	3,951	8,674	4,279
Cincinnati	1,935	3,245	1,989
Denver	3,590	4,046	2,843
St. Paul .....	.....	9,089	8,944
Milwaukee	2,432	2,663	2,094
Total	85,400	121,695	96,250

¹Cattle and calves.

HOGS			
Chicago	121,974	146,977	119,736
Kansas City	55,970	77,271	43,354
Omaha	69,465	86,256	59,388
East St. Louis	71,431	94,203	75,832
St. Joseph	31,389	38,639	22,950
Sioux City	51,702	62,843	46,124
Wichita	8,700	15,510	4,858
Philadelphia	10,884	16,469	14,386
Indianapolis	19,615	10,583	.....
New York & Jersey City	48,068	58,649	51,490
Oklahoma City	11,517	20,661	8,650
Cincinnati .....	.....	15,460	12,247
Denver	15,833	20,138	9,226
St. Paul .....	.....	70,908	84,031
Milwaukee	7,823	13,544	9,972
Total	524,462	748,131	512,158

¹Includes National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

SHEEP			
Chicago ¹	22,907	29,328	16,715
Kansas City	27,461	33,249	22,740
Omaha	29,063	41,885	16,147
East St. Louis	11,882	18,917	4,741
St. Joseph	16,510	17,413	15,140
Sioux City	19,700	25,354	9,069
Wichita	1,218	2,941	1,961
Philadelphia	2,403	2,203	1,948
Indianapolis	3,093	533	.....
New York & Jersey City	41,581	52,223	38,897
Oklahoma City	1,981	6,531	1,256
Cincinnati .....	.....	1,431	597
Denver	9,018	15,273	7,580
St. Paul .....	.....	27,863	13,426
Milwaukee	1,670	1,102	600
Total	189,117	274,926	150,807

¹Not including directs.

RECEIPTS AT CHIEF CENTERS

Receipts at leading markets for the week ended December 26:

At 20 markets:	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Week ended Dec. 26	172,660	513,000	248,000
Previous week	221,000	738,000	361,000
1941	149,000	412,000	193,000
1940	127,000	382,000	217,000
1939	129,000	450,000	209,000

At 11 markets:	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Week ended Dec. 26	426,000	.....
Previous week	623,000	.....
1941	350,000	.....
1940	319,000	.....
1939	405,000	.....

At 7 markets:	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Week ended Dec. 26	128,000	400,000	187,000
Previous week	50,000	548,000	259,000
1941	89,000	277,000	145,000
1940	92,000	356,000	146,000
1939	98,000	301,000	156,000

SOUTHEASTERN RECEIPTS

Receipts of livestock, as reported by the Agricultural Marketing Administration, at seven southern packing plants located at Albany, Columbus, Moultrie, Thomasville, and Tifton, Ga.; Dothan, Ala.; Jacksonville, Fla.; week ended December 24:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs
Week ended Dec. 24	1,538	485	15,095
Last week	1,572	319	14,505
Last year	1,248	583	15,012

MEAT SUPPLIES AT EASTERN MARKETS

(Reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Administration.)

WESTERN DRESSED MEATS

	NEW YORK	PHILA.	BOSTON
STEERS, carcass			
Week ending December 26, 1942 .....	.....	751	523
Week previous	4,029	642	527
Same week year ago	6,804	2,061	2,141
COWS, carcass			
Week ending December 26, 1942 .....	.....	1,044	1,253
Week previous	2,050	1,633	1,683
Same week year ago	568	1,503	2,294
BULLS, carcass			
Week ending December 26, 1942 .....	.....	50	65
Week previous	325	83	96
Same week year ago	283	676	100
VEAL, carcass			
Week ending December 26, 1942 .....	.....	601	130
Week previous	3,094	1,243	267
Same week year ago	10,820	706	519
LAMB, carcass			
Week ending December 26, 1942 .....	.....	6,568	8,991
Week previous	24,297	10,362	12,601
Same week year ago	38,185	12,319	12,907
MUTTON, carcass			
Week ending December 26, 1942 .....	.....	2,555	4,285
Week previous	6,095	1,359	9,633
Same week year ago	1,309	179	729
PORK CUTS, lbs.			
Week ending December 26, 1942 .....	.....	836,163	200,596
Week previous .....	.....	276,850	182,874
Same week year ago	3,008,469	377,746	291,175
BEEF CUTS, lbs.			
Week ending December 26, 1942 .....	.....	.....	.....
Week previous	103,695	.....	.....
Same week year ago	291,216	.....	.....

LOCAL SLAUGHTERS

	NEW YORK	PHILA.	BOSTON
CATTLE, head			
Week ending December 26, 1942	6,053	1,965	.....
Week previous	8,771	2,071	.....
Same week year ago	8,839	1,598	.....
CALVES, head			
Week ending December 26, 1942	10,616	1,429	.....
Week previous	13,849	1,820	.....
Same week year ago	14,044	1,955	.....
HOGS, head			
Week ending December 26, 1942	48,068	10,684	.....
Week previous	58,639	16,469	.....
Same week year ago	51,400	14,366	.....
SHEEP, head			
Week ending December 26, 1942	41,581	2,403	.....
Week previous	52,223	2,203	.....
Same week year ago	38,887	1,948	.....

Country dressed product at New York totaled veal .. hogs and .. lambs. Previous week 4,440 veal, 86 hogs and 91 lambs in addition to that shown above.

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRICES

GOOD STEERS			
	Week ended Dec. 23	Last week	Same week 1941
Toronto	\$11.10	\$11.05	\$ 8.90
Montreal	11.45	11.40	9.20
Winnipeg	10.50	10.25	8.35
Calgary	10.35	10.25	8.50
Edmonton	10.25	10.00	8.00
Prince Albert	9.50	9.50	7.75
Moose Jaw	9.00	9.00	7.50
Saskatoon	9.00	9.00	7.65
Regina	9.75	9.25	7.30
Vancouver	10.55	10.00	.....

VEAL CALVES			
	Week ended Dec. 23	Last week	Same week 1941
Toronto	\$15.50	\$15.28	\$13.26
Montreal	15.65	15.65	13.80
Winnipeg	13.50	13.50	11.00
Calgary	10.25	10.25	8.35
Edmonton	11.50	11.50	9.00
Prince Albert	10.50	10.50	8.50
Moose Jaw	10.50	10.50	9.50
Saskatoon	11.00	11.00	10.00
Regina	11.75	11.25	10.00
Vancouver	11.50	11.00	10.00

HOG CARCASSES B1*			
	Week ended Dec. 23	Last week	Same week 1941
Toronto	\$16.75	\$16.65	\$15.00
Montreal	16.68	16.68	15.35
Winnipeg	15.40	15.35	13.83
Calgary	15.35	15.20	13.40
Edmonton	15.35	15.30	13.45
Prince Albert	15.25	15.25	13.35
Moose Jaw	15.20	15.20	13.40
Saskatoon	15.10	15.10	13.43
Regina	15.10	15.10	13.45
Vancouver	16.25	16.15	14.40

*Official Canadian hog grades are now on carcass basis, quotations from B1 Grades; Grade A, \$1.00 premium.

GOOD LAMBS			
	Week ended Dec. 23	Last week	Same week 1941
Toronto	\$14.10	\$13.87	\$11.27
Montreal	13.50	13.50	11.50
Winnipeg	12.50	12.43	10.00
Calgary	11.75	11.50	8.35
Edmonton	11.50	11.00	8.85
Prince Albert	11.00	11.00	8.40
Moose Jaw	11.00	11.00	9.25
Saskatoon	11.25	11.25	8.45
Regina	10.90	10.80	8.75
Vancouver .....	.....	.....	.....

WEEKLY INSPECTED KILL

The holiday period last week cut sharply into volume of livestock slaughtered at 27 centers. In fact, kill of all classes during the week ended December 25 dropped below levels of a year earlier for the first time this season, and also ranked well under levels of the previous week. Greatest decline compared with a week earlier was on sheep which were down 31 per cent while hog slaughter dipped about 22 per cent.

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
New York area ¹	5,053	10,616	48,068	41,581
Phila. & Balt. ...	2,996	271	22,092	1,769
Ohio-Indiana .....	.....	.....	2,017	52,117
Chicago ²	19,024	3,292	121,974	44,068
St. Louis area ³	8,497	5,008	71,431	11,882
Kansas City	15,528	2,151	55,970	27,461
Southwest group ⁴	12,078	3,961	60,553	34,607
Omaha	11,158	328	69,465	20,086
Sioux City	4,950	88	51,702	19,700
St. Paul-Wis. ....	.....	.....	22,082	133,850
Interior Iowa & So. Minn. ⁵	9,177	4,938	210,929	41,107

Total

¹Includes New York City, Newark, and Jersey City. ²Includes Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind. ³Includes St. Louis, Ill. ⁴Includes St. Louis National Stockyards and East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. ⁵Includes So. St. Joseph, Wichita, Oklahoma City, and Ft. Worth. ⁶Includes St. Paul, So. St. Paul and Newport, Minn., and Madison and Milwaukee, Wis. ⁷Includes Albert Lea and Austin, Minn., and Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Ft. Dodge, Mason City, Marshalltown, Ottumwa, Storm Lake, and Waterloo, Iowa.

Packing plants included in the above tabulation slaughtered during the calendar year 1941 approximately 74% of the cattle, 71% of the calves, 73% of the hogs, and 80% of the sheep and lambs that were slaughtered under federal inspection during that year.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page, 10c per word per insertion, minimum charge \$2.00. Positions wanted special rate 7c per word, minimum charge \$1.40. Count address or box number as four words. Headline 70c extra. 70c per line for listings.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. PLEASE REMIT WITH ORDER

Men Wanted

SAUSAGE FOREMEN

Large Chicago packer wants two foremen who are thoroughly familiar with sausage manufacturing. Must have had experience in mixing, chopping, yields, smoking and other sausage manufacturing activities. Box 213, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: Sausage Maker and Pork Cutter for our plant in the magic land of the lower Rio Grande Valley. GRAF PACKING CO., Mercedes, Texas.

WANTED

CHIEF ENGINEER and Master Mechanic for medium size plant killing hogs, sausage making, canning, etc. To have full charge of mechanical department and boiler and engine room. Good opportunity and permanent position for right man. State experience and where can be interviewed. W-206, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: Skilled beef butchers; pork cut and kill butchers; curing men; casing helpers, tank room helpers. Modern busy plant in Northeastern Ohio. Give full details. W-208, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL LEDGER—Bookkeeper—accurate, handle current account—analysis—and finished statement for Detroit concern. Reply giving draft status and full particulars. W-209, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted to Rent

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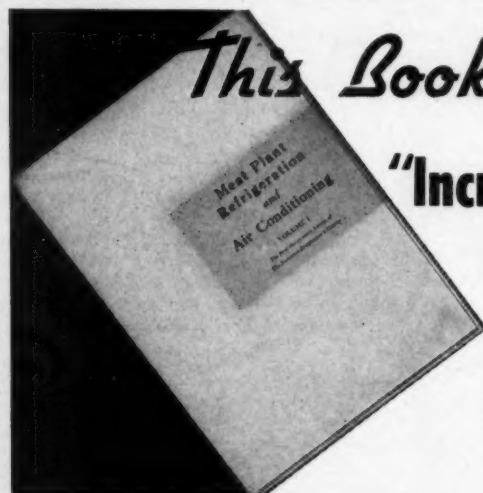
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